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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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CONGRESS OUT FOR FINAL DECISION

Conference Of Oppressed Peoples Of East

CONGRESS PRESIDENT WELCOMES BURMA LEADER'S SUGGESTION

India Offers Natural Venue For Such Meeting

CALCUTTA Oct. 31. (A.P.I.)

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, welcomed the suggestion of U. Aung San, leader of the Burmese Nationalists, for holding a "South Asiatic Countries Conference". In an interview with the "Associated Press of India" today he said that India would seem to be a natural venue for such a conference.

U Aung San's suggestion Maulana Azad said, had been made at a right and opportune moment. Indians realised that freedom's battle was one and indivisible and many here had been thinking of uniting the forces of all exploited peoples of Asia and the East for achieving their common goal.

The Congress President would like to extend the proposal to cover other Eastern countries under foreign domination and said that India was only geographically the centre of such exploited lands, but, in a way, she formed the key to the liberation of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, and would seem to be a natural venue for such a conference.

Asia's Struggle For Freedom

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): The greatest enemies of the subject countries of the East to-day were British Imperialism, Dutch Imperialism, French Imperialism and American Commercial Imperialism, and in the course of the fight against them would emerge a gigantic Asiatic Federation which would be proof against the machinations of Western Imperialisms for all time to come, said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in an interview with the "Associated Press of India" on the call for an immediate 'Asiatic Potsdam Conference' by U. Aung San, the President of the Supreme Council of the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, Burma.

Mr. Bose said: "The thought-provoking statement of the leader of the Burmese nationalists, U. Aung San, has not come out a day too early. I was glad to find that he did not favour the formation of two Asiatic political blocs. A maimed and mangled South-East Asia Federation does not appeal to me. If the subject countries of the East are to throw off the foreign yoke they must form a federation with the independent countries of the East.

Mr. Bose continued: "The events of the last few weeks have clearly demonstrated that Eastern nations have to fight against the forces of the Imperialisms mentioned above

Turning to Pakistan, Mr. Bose said: "My views about Pakistan are well-known. I desire to repeat what I have already said, that Pakistan is not practical politics, and so-called self-determination in the present Indian setting and under existing conditions is nothing short of fantastic nonsense. Pakistan cannot possibly make for unity. The main obstacles to unity in the India of to-day are the different communal organisations which have sprung up during the last few years."

Asked as to his opinion on the nationalisation of big industries in India, Mr. Bose said: "I entirely agree that nationalisation of big industries is necessary in the interests of India."

Notice To Readers

Monday, 5th November being Hindu New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday, 6th November.

Subhash Chandra Bose reviewing the Indian National Army.

SARDAR'S TEST FOR BRITISH SINCERITY

Why Not Make Indian National Army Raised By Subhas Bose Nucleus Of New One To Be Raised

"We want the same independence and the same freedom as England enjoys to-day; we shall not be satisfied with anything less", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day at a luncheon given by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday.

Mr. Patel was replying to the tributes paid to him by Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Chamber. Mr. Master said that Sardar Patel was a 'Karmayogi', who believed in sacrificing everything in the cause of India's freedom.

Sardar Patel said that economic and political freedom could not be separated. There could be neither planning nor prosperity in India, until she had her own National Government. India would not be content with any status less than that Britain herself enjoys to-day.

He wanted to make it clear to the British people that the people of India and the Congress would not keep on waiting indefinitely, while the question of India's constitutional future went into a maze of committees and conferences. The country wanted a speedy and final solution. It was no use the British Govern-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3.)

Sardar As Dear As Son To Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

Asked for a message on the occasion of the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mahatma Gandhi replied:

"Sardar is as dear as a son to me. Our relation is as good as that of a father and a son. What message can a father give to a son? There is no scope for a message from me".

SEEK BETTER TERMS

Lord Keynes To Present Counter-Proposals To U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (A.P.A.): Lord Keynes has been instructed by the British Cabinet to seek more favourable financial and trade terms from the United States, an authoritative British source disclosed today.

The source said that Lord Keynes would probably present the counter proposals for American officials to consider when the discussions are resumed later this week.

It is understood that the British object to the interest rate of two per cent. which is reported to be the lowest the Americans will offer for a four thousand million dollars loan and to the extent of the trade concessions which the Americans are asking of the British.

H. G. WELLS WRITES FOR "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Mind At The End Of Its Tether.

H. G. Wells is not only one of the greatest living writers but has also enjoyed the unique distinction of seeing number of his prophecies come true. In "The World Set Free", written thirty-one years ago, he forecast with uncanny precision the terrifying engine of destruction—the Atom Bomb. Now, in his 79th year, he notes down in what he expects to be the last of his writings, his final reflections on:

LIFE AND MAN'S FUTURE,

in which he depicts the fundamental changes which are about to take place in the conditions under which we live; the end of everything we call life, he predicts, is close at hand, and there is no way out.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has secured exclusive publication rights for these articles. The first article will appear on Wednesday November 7.

Does Not Go To Polls With Beggar's Bowl

NEXT STEP IN STRUGGLE AFTER ELECTIONS

The "unique services" rendered by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the nation were recalled today in an address presented to him on the occasion of his 71st birthday.

Over 700 organisations garlanded the Sardar at the reception, attended by a crowd of more than 50,000. The address, printed in hand-woven silk, was presented in a casket by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, former Mayor of Bombay.

Acharya Kripalini, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, presiding over the meeting, hailed the Sardar as a "great revolutionary", whose "services the country still required."

ACKNOWLEDGING GREETINGS, SARDAR PATEL SAID THAT THEY MUST NOT FORGET THAT THE COUNTRY WAS NOT YET FREE. HE APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE TO ROUT THOSE WHO DARED TO OPPOSE THE CONGRESS AT THE POLLS.

At a largely attended public meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan—the place where the Congress "Quit India" resolution of 1942 was passed and the other recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. after release from detention was held—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was presented with an address, enclosed in a silver casket, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

Elaborate arrangements were made and the spacious pandal was gaily decorated. Nearly 25 speakers felicitated the Sardar and prayed for his long life. Nearly 750 organisations participated in the function.

The address was printed on an embroidered piece of handspun silk enclosed in a handsome silver casket weighing 1,600 tolas. On the lid of the casket were engraven figures of Mahatma Gandhi with Sardar Patel marching on his right side.

The address which was read by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C. declared: "It is as a man of action that the nation honours you in the field of politics. Your first intimate contact with politics and Mahatma Gandhi came a quarter of a century ago when you stood in defence of the accused during the Martial Law regime in Ahmedabad in 1919. Since then you have never looked back. You sacrificed a brilliant career at the Bar to dedicate yourself in the service of the country. The presidentship of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, the membership of the Congress Working Committee, the leadership of the Congress Parliamentary Board, the presidentship of the Congress at Karachi—these have all been regarded by you as so many opportunities to serve the nation on its onward march to freedom. These services have been great and invaluable and have won for you the affection and admiration of a grateful nation."

The day's final function, celebrating Sardar's birthday, rang with an appeal for clemency for members of the Indian National Army and in the appeal both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani joined.

THE GREATEST TRIBUTE

Praising Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's iron will, determination and singleness of purpose, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, remarked that the Sardar had one additional qualification which was an essential ingredient in the make-up of a leader. A leadership should have the necessary apprenticeship and training. Sardar had that training under Mahatma Gandhi since 1917, when for the first time at Ahmedabad he came into regular contact with him. But his sphere of activities was only Gujerat and those outside Gujerat knew him little. The session of the Congress at Calcutta in 1929 brought him beyond the pale of the Provincial politics. But at Karachi two years later he came into full spotlight. Since then politics had been his chief pre-occupation.

He further said that the greatest tribute which Sardar had received was that those who regarded him as reactionary in the past looked upon him as revolutionary, Sardar, he said, was a pattern for leadership to be emulated by the youth of the country. They should not aspire to

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.)

On page 2 of today's issue is a list of names of Officers of the Indian Army who were Prisoners of War in the hands of the Japanese and are now known to be safe in Allied hands. Further lists will be published from time to time.

3-DAY HARTAL IN SAIGON

SAIGON, Oct. 31, (U.P.A.): Following the declaration of a three-day strike in addition to a complete boycott of British and French troops as result of allegations that Indian and Gurkha soldiers committed grave offences in the Chinese district of Cholon, leaders conferred with the Allied land commander, General Gracey, today and submitted charges of rape, looting and incendiarism.

It is understood Gen. Gracey spoke strongly, and the Chinese leaders admitted that some allegations were exaggerated. They state they now thought that the fire which burned out a number of houses was accidently caused. The conference agreed on certain points which they thought might cause further trouble. British officers are now obtaining evidence on the more serious allegations.

"Call Back British Soldiers"

LONDON, Oct. 30 (Reuter).

An appeal to the British people has been made on behalf of the 25,000 Indo-chinese living in France, according to news received in London today.

The appeal says: " call back the British troops from Indo-China who are supporting the strong against the weak and if you cannot actually aid A our cause help French colonies to suppress the Annamites. Let the French alone to deal with this business. If we have to die for democracy, do not let British soldiers contribute to our death."

INDIAN SAILORS REFUSE TO SAIL DUTCH SHIPS.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuter): Sailors of the Royal Navy have organised a collection among crews of British warships in Sydney harbour in support of the Indian seamen who have refused to sail Dutch ships to Indonesia, cables the "Daily Worker's" special correspondent from Sydney.

The despatch states that gifts bought with this collection were handed to Indians with messages from British sailors saying: "We are proud of you."

Australian and Canadian soldiers have also expressed solidarity with Indians who have joined with Indonesians, Australians, Chinese and Singapore Malayans in making the boycott of Dutch ships hundred per cent effective, the correspondent adds.

IN MALAYA.

All political parties in Singapore, including Communist are now united in their demand for democratic self-government, reports the "Daily Worker".

Racial prejudices are at last giving way to the necessities of the economic and political struggle and for the first time, Chinese, Indian and Malay workers are uniting to achieve their common aims.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous Closing	23.82
To-day's Opening	23.85
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing	23.76
Difference	—6

HUNDI RATES.

BHUJ Oct. 31.

Kutch Hundi 383/384. Kutch Gold Bazar closed.

CEMENT PRICES REDUCED.

With effect from 1st November, 1945, the prices for all brands of A.C.C. and DALMIA Co s. Cement marketed by The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd. throughout India have been reduced by Rs. 5/- per ton.

The Public are also informed that there has been a considerable increase in the allotment of cement for civil requirements. It is now possible to supply cement for new construction work as well as for other purposes and Contractors and others who require cement for construction or any other work should apply to:—

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the BRANCH OFFICES or SELLING AGENTS of the Company for the area concerned.

Divebombers Support Gurkhas In Java

BATAVIA, Oct. 31. (Reuter): British "Thunderbolt" divebombers were ordered into the air this afternoon to support Gurkha troops in Magelang in Central Java who are threatened by a large force of armed Indonesians advancing from Jokyakarta, 25 miles to the South.

CHRISTISON MEANS BUSINESS

The briefind of the pilots made it clear that the Allied Commander Sir Philip Christison meant business when he issued his stern ultimatum to the Indonesians this morning that force would be met by force and "with all the weapons of modern war."

The pilots were given a "bombing line" outside Magelang and ordered to attack any Indonesian force trying to cross this line.

Both Magelang and Jokyakarta are on the main strategic road leading to Semarang where serious trouble has occurred. Clashes between the Gurkhas and Indonesians in the vicinity of Magelang have already been reported.

Men of the 3/10th Gurkhas, 700 strong, garrison Magelong and are still in control but Allied penetration in this area has not been extensive and information on the situation has been scanty. About 8,000 internees are stationed there.

SOEKARNO REGRETS

Mr. Abdur Rahim Soekarno told Reuter's special correspondent Narayan Rajamani this afternoon that he was shocked and horrified at the news of Brigadier Mallaby's murder. Speaking in his residence where he was conferring with his colleagues, Dr. Soekarno said: "On my return here from Sourabaya I learnt with the greatest regret that fighting had started again and that Brigadier Mallaby, whose bravery I witnessed, had become a victim." W have ordered fighting to cease and I shall personally keep in the closest touch with the Allied Army.

Dr. Soekarno is broadcasting tonight to the Indonesians and is expected to read out Lt.-Gen. Christison's warning that the whole weight of Allied forces will be brought to bear until the Indonesians attacking the Allied forces are crushed.

Some quarters go so far as to describe the present situation as a "virtual state of war" between the British and Indonesian extremists, with the British finally abandoning the kid glove tactics they have so far employed.

Up to late this afternoon. Sourabaya was quiet after prolonged street fighting which culminated in the murder of Brigadier Mallaby. Firing has ceased and Indonesians as a whole are behaving well.

INDIAN MERCHANT WOUNDED

Among the wounded in Sourabaya is a prominent Indian merchant named Mr. Kundan who, during the first few days of the Allied landing, acted as liaison between the Allies and the Indonesians. Last week, Mr. Kundan sent a radio appeal to the Allied Commander urging him not to use Indian troops against the Indonesians.

In some quarters it is held that the stern uncompromising attitude of the British in the face of the new disorders is proof they are convinced that Dr. Soekarno has lost control of the armed bands of extremists who are wandering through the island.

In spite of the latest developments, however, preliminary "peace talks" start tonight between the Dutch Lieut-Governor Gen. Hubertus Van Mook and Dr. Soekarno. The talks will take place at the residence of Gen. Christison but whether the Allied Commander will be present is not yet known. It is definite, however, that Mr. Maberly Denning, of the British Foreign Office and political adviser to Admiral Mountbatten, will attend. During the past two weeks he has been active in the role of a mediator between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

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LITERATURE ON REQUEST

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SOCIAL SECURITY AND ALLIED LABOUR PROBLEMS

(By V. V. GIRI, M.L.A., Ex-Minister Of Labour In Madras)

India has to face many vital labour problems during the post-war period and it is well that those who are interested in the welfare of individual workers should face these with clear implications. Governments of whatever political complexion they might be in future, have to guarantee the fundamental rights of the working class. It should, however, be realized as a fact that in all subject countries, while economic problems of "Haves" and "Have Nots" are there, the issue namely, the attainment of complete political independence, looms large, not only because it effects the self-respect of the nations, but also because unless this is secured, economic salvation of the teeming millions of India will become difficult, if not impossible. We must, therefore, think in terms of a clear plan and programme for safeguarding the legitimate rights of workers in India and guarantee the elementary rights of citizenship both in the economic and political spheres.

It is admitted on all hands that the conditions of Industrial Labour in India are very backward in every respect as compared to those prevailing in other countries. The wages are low, the hours of work are unduly long, the housing conditions most primitive, while facilities for education are meagre. Further, there is hardly any beginning made in the system of social insurance against sickness, unemployment, old age etc. No Government has any right to call itself civilised unless the fundamental "right to live" and right to work are guaranteed. These are the irreducable minimum demands of the workers so as to enable them to lead ordinarily decent lives. The efficiency of an industry must be judged not only by the quality or cheapness of its products but also principally by the conditions of service which the industry affords its workers so as to improve their working lines in all their aspects. Apart from anything else it would ultimately be advantageous to the great progress of the industry, itself.

Workers' Rights

The Treaty of Versailles was responsible for bringing about the League of Nations. Part XIII of the said treaty stated in clear terms that unless peace is established on the basis of social justice there could be no harmony in the world. Therefore, it emphasized the necessity of all members of the League regulating hours of work, establishment of maximum of labour supply, the working day or week, regulations for prevention of unemployment, provision for an adequate living wage, the protection of workers against sickness, injury and disease, the protection of young children and women, provisions against old age and freedom of association.

The present "Atlantic Charter" many be dear as Dodo but article 5 of the charter guarantees full improved labour and economic standards and social security.

Similarly the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights stated, "The economic life must conform to the principles of justice to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living and that the state shall safeguard the rights of the industrial worker and should secure for them suitable legislation and in other ways a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of Trade disputes and protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment."

Later, the All-India Planning Committee has stated its viewpoint quite clearly regarding the future of Indian workers in a Free India.

The well-known Beveridge's Plan produced during the period of War by the coalition Government in England assures the people that there will be protection for every individual from the "womb of the mother" to the grave.

The future Bovernments, central and provincial, specially if they are going to be responsible Governments fully representative of the country have to take time by the forelock, remedy defects and assure workers good conditions.

Royal commisions in India have always resulted in royal omissions and whenever there is an uproar or upheaval for redressing long standing grievances commissions are appointed by the Imperialistic Governments only to 'bye-pass' the issues. That has been our sad experience in this country.

8-Hour Day

Immediately steps should be taken to reduce the hours of work to 48 for all workers to whichever category they might belong, placing the ideal of '40 hour week' to be achieved which all the progressive nations of the world have adopted. The employers always objected to this reduction on the ground that it will decrease production and increase the cost of it and it was always felt by them that it would spell destruction to Indian industry, but the experience of all progressive countries has shown beyond the possibility of doubt, the unsoundness of their apprehension. In 1920, the first Tarriff Board's report stated that the reduction of working hours in some of the textile mills of Bombay was actually responsible for an increase in the efficiency of the weavers. The minority report of the Royal Commission on Labour in recommending the 48 hour week stated that apart from other factors the climatic conditions alone dictated such a change and that in the industries working a shorter day, the workers are expected to give and actually do give a much greater degree of continuous and sustained effort. They held very strongly that a shorter working day and suitable rest periods during the working day are essential under Indian conditions. Therefore, it can be safely held that the lesser the number of hours, the greater the efficiency in production and this fact can no longer be questioned. 8 hour day therefore, should be the order of the day without further delay.

Holidays & Good Housing

Similarly a reasonable number of holidays with pay should be guaranteed, because a reasonable amount of spare time away from the factory is indispensable for the building up of citizenship and cultural development as opposed to mere existence and for the maintenance of physical efficiency.

The provision of a prescribed minimum standard of housing for the industrial labourers is a most urgent and important problem. In the absence of proper facilities the working people are thrown on their own resources and left to find accommodation for themselves. This they do by living on pavements and by occupying congested and insanitary buildings and hovels. It is the universal opinion that the "Chawls" of Bombay, the "Bustis" of Calcutta, the "Cheris" of Madras, the "Ahatas" of Cawnpore are a disgrace to civilisation which allows any number of families to stay in one room tenements and others to pass their lives under trees. The Royal Commission on Labour, the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, the Bombay Rent Enquiry Committee, the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee, the Madras Sanitary Welfare League and the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Congress in the various trade disputes have proved beyond doubt, the necessity for the immediate improvement in this direction and the same does not brook any further delay. Good housing is an indispensable necessity for health and efficiency. It is the general view in which both Government and employers generally must agree to the following minimum standard for housing even the lowest category of workers. A two room tenement at least 10' x 12' with verandahs both at the back and the front 6' wide, a kitchen, and independent bath room, a latrine with water and water borne sanitary facilities at a little distance from the main tenement and with a little compound is the minimum standard for any worker. In fact I consider that the provision for housing of factory workers should be made a condition precedent for seeking permission to build a factory. Workers are not anxious that it should be the sole duty of the employer because in many cases the freedom of association of workers and their organisation is thereby affected. The scheme should be based on the creation of a central industrial building fund in which the three parties, namely, Government, Labour and Capital take part, the employer subscribing to a capitation tax, the employees paying an economic rent which should never exceed more than 5 per cent of his income and the Government subscribing its own quota to be determined.

The advantage of a central building fund is that it would be able to keep in touch with latest developments of industrial housing and to ensure by standardisation of fitments and fittings, large scale production and consequently cheaper rates. There could be provincial industrial building funds as well and the administration should be on the tripartite basis, with the condition precedent that they are guaranteed absolute freedom of association The functions of such a trust should be (1) to survey the housing conditions of India's industrial workers, (2) to construct and maintain at a proper standard housing estates for industrial workers, (3) building up co-operative housing societies as was done near Madura and other centres, (4) to subsidise and contribute to the housing schemes of improvement trusts or other local authorities provided the trust in most cases should secure equivalent benefits. It must be admitted that the Tripartite Labour Conference inaugurated by the Government of India have discussed this matter at some length and appointed a sub-committee to go into the whole question for making suggestions. If health and efficiency of the Indian worker are to be ensured and at an early date, the schemes as enunciated above should be immediately implemented.

Local Minimum Wage

The question of wages is a very big and complicated one to be dealt with exhaustively in the course of an article of this character. It must be admitted that wages in India are exceptionally low. The trade union movement in all industries in India is yet weak and there have been hardly any collective agreements There should, therefore, be no excuse for the postponement of the introduction of the minimum wage legislation. The chief object of such legislation should be to secure a reasonably decent standard of life to the industrial worker. If this is not done the very object of minimum wage legislation is defeated.

Sir William Beveridge who is a great authority on Social Security Schemes states: "Organisation of Social Insurance should be treated as one part only of a comprehensive policy of progress Social insurance fully developed may provide income security; it is an attack upon Want. But Want is one only of five giants on the road of reconstruction and in some ways the easiest to attack. The others are Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness. Geoffrey Crowther explains "The National Minimum involves that the citizen of a democracy should be guaranteed as of right, enough food to maintain him in health. He should be assured of a minimum standard of shelter, clothing and fuel. He should be given full and equal opportunities of education. He should have leisure and facilities for enjoying it. He should be secured against the risk of unemployment, illhealth and old age. Above all the presence of children should not be allowed to bring with it misery for the parents, deprivation for the children, and poverty for all. All these things are inherent in the individual as his citizens rights." The vast majority of wage earners are dependent for their livelihood solely or mainly on the regular exercise of some trade. When the activity stops temporarily or permanently owing to sickness, involuntary unemployment, old age, invalidity, premature death or industrial accident, the income of the family of the worker is seriously affected or completely disappears. This means that the worker or members of their family have a constant feeling of insecurity which is an obstacle to satisfactory organisation of industry and to social peace.

In a country like ours owing to the problem of scandalously low wages, thrift or saving from the wages received is out of question. Any act of charity by the state does not come into action unless complete destitution occurs on a mass scale and is incompatible with the dignity of workers. Voluntary social insurance without a compulsory basis, however commendable, is not of much permanent value and many of the workers do not insure voluntarily Experience of voluntary insurance schemes in other countries has shown that those schemes are not advantageous as compared to those subsidised by the state.

Need For Social Security

The pressure on the land is so great that an industrial worker cannot now get back to the village in time of distress, unemployment or disease because he will be an unwelcome guest and will be a burden on his people adding to their poverty. He cannot return for there is nothing to return for The relief of the sick, the aged, the unemployed and invalid must be regarded as a national obligation. The state must, therefore, take a financial responsibility for the maintenance of a system of social insurance by supplying it out of public funds and contributions from employers who enjoy the profits and control the industry. The workers should be the last persons to be approached for contribution and if faced with no alternative may have to agree to pay because they thereby will have the much deserved protection against the consequences referred to above.

One most important question that has to be decided is whether separate schemes should be brought into existence for giving each of these benefits or there should be only one scheme for all these. For instance, health insurance and unemployment insurance are not two separate problems but they are only two aspects of the same problem. These two schemes have to be worked up almost together because a man may become unemployed either due to ill-health or depression in the market. The balance of convenience appears to be after a careful examination, in favour of a single and unified scheme comprising all the benefits. It is considerably cheaper from the point of view of convenience and more suited to the traditions and environments of the ignorant and illiterate workers of India. The administrative machinery will considerably be less costly.

At the present moment workers engaged for the war had the benefit of employment, but lakhs of them are now being thrown out into the streets If, as was suggested by the workers' organisations or the progressive elements in the Central Assembly during the last fifteen years, social insurance had been introduced, there would have been peace, security and happiness to those who may now virtually be turning to beggary. The Government of India by their many acts of commissions and omissions deserve condemnation in this respect Particulars regarding the establishment of the schemes of social insurance such as the character, the rate of contributions, the condition under which they are to be paid and other details need not be gone into in an article of this nature. Suffice it to say that these schemes for social security are long delayed and no responsible government that comes into being can tinker with this problem and drift. The implementation of the scheme should be immediately done so that some peace of mind to industrial workers may be assured.

NEW ERA IN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Fusion Of Protestants & Catholics

The Joint Executive Committees of the Catholic Union of India and the All-India Conference of Indian Christians along with the city editors and representatives of the Press were entertained to lunch by Mrs. Violet Alva and Mr. Joachim Alva, editor of the "Forum" at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. It was the first time that the joint committees of the two larges, and foremost organisations of the Indian Christians representing Catholic and Protestant sections met together in the city at their joint board meeting at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Monday. They had already passed a resolution favouring negotiations with the Congress on the future programme of Christians.

Over 40 guests were present at the lunch.

Mrs. Violet Alva, the hostess stated that the fusion of Indian Catholics and Protestants inaugurated a new era not only in the life of their community, but in relation to national life. "Indian Christians as arbitrators could play a vital role in the national life provided they did not thwart the march to freedom", she declared. Being herself a member of the Church of England she "started the show" by marrying a member of the Church of Rome and she desired the unity of all sects of the Christian community.

TRIBUTE TO ALVAS

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh paid a tribute to the Alvas for their efforts to bring the two sections of Christians together. He was happy that the two sections of the community would now forge ahead and cast aside all minor differences in the interests of their own community as well as the larger interests of the country.

M. Ruthnaswamy and Balasingham Sathya expressed their gratification that the deliberations of the two foremost representative bodies of the Indian Christian community which had been brought together only yesterday at Bombay were a good angury not only for the future of their community, but of the country as a whole.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi congratulated the Christians for having given the lead to other communities by insisting on joint electorates and hoped that "the unity of the Christians would lead to the larger fusion of all communities."

Mayor Dr. Alban D'Souza exhorted the Catholics and Protestants to unite politically and socially as well. As Mayor he welcomed them all into the city.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay entertained the Joint Boards on Monday night to dinner at the Radio Club.

SIMPLE AND STRAIGHT DEMAND

CUTTACK, Oct. 31 (U.P.I.): "The 'Quit India' demand is simple and straightforward. There is no room for misunderstanding", observed Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, speaking at a public meeting organised in observance of the "Quit Asia Day" under the auspices of the Provincial Students' Congress

Continuing Mr. Mehtab said that they were observing the "Quit Asia Day" not because they looked for sympathy and support for India, but because they wanted to demonstrate that India was concerned in the liberation of all subject countries."

INDIAN ARMY

RECOVERED PRISONERS OF WAR

NAMES

The Government of India is pleased to announce that the following Indian Army Officers have been recovered from enemy hands. The Next of Kin have been informed in all cases. This should be read in conjunction with the previous lists published. Further lists follow.

OFFICERS

I.A.M.C.

MZ-25254 Lt. Narang, T. D.
MZ-19224 Capt. Nardell, S. G.
MZ-5076 A/Lt.-Col. Neal, W. J. L.
MZ-12575 Maj. O'Donnell, T. F.
MZ-9365 Maj. O'Neill, J.
MZ-22151 Capt. Paul, P. A.
RO/17932 Capt. Paul, S. N.
MZ-7090 Lt.-Col. Pearson, L. G.
MZ 20.28 Capt. Rajgopal, S. G.
MZ-23996 Lt. Raju, W. S.
MZ-22135 Lt. Rao, I. R.
MZ-26616 Capt. Reddy, P R. C.
MZ-7548 Lt.-Col. Rose, O. V. D.
RO/2186 Capt. Sardana, M. N.
MZ-22374 Lt. Seal, K. K.
RO/2407 Capt. Sen, N L.
MZ-21798 Lt. Sharma, M.
MZ-21321 Capt. Sridharan, N. V.
.. Lt. Strahan, A. W B.
MZ-25263 Capt. Swaminathan, M. K.
M-17977 Lt.-Col. Waters, R. A.
RO/2198 Capt. Wazir Singh.
.. Capt. Woodward, J. J.
MZ-22346 Lt. Zachariah, J. P.

I.A.O.C.

.. T/Capt. Munton, R. D.
.. Maj. Murray, W. G.
.. Capt. O'Reilly, C. L.
OW/49 Capt. Pearson, H. O.
.. Lt. Phipps, A. T. I.
.. Capt. Rook, F. W.
.. Lt/Col. Roper, R. L.
.. 2/Lt. Russell, R. S.
.. Lt. Seymour, L. E.
.. Capt. Shillingford, C. A
.. 2/Lt. Skidelsky, G.
OS/141 Major Smart, J. A.
.. Capt. Stapleton, C. J.
.. Capt. Symonds, A. E.
.. T/Maj. Taylor, G. H.
.. Capt. Teale, S.
.. Maj. Walsh, G. G.
.. Capt. Waring H.
.. Lt. Waters, M. E.
.. Lt. Webb, N. A.
.. Capt. Welbury, R.
EC-231 Capt. Withers, F. A.
.. Capt. Witheford, H. E.

I.A.C.C.

.. T/Capt. Cliff, W. H.
CC-61 T/Lt. Haydon, C. W.
.. Lt. Horlick, E. F., M.B.E.
.. Lt. Petherbridge, H.
CC-79 T/Lt. Stevens, L. J.

Ind. Pnr. Corps.

.. Capt. Osmaston, F. C.
.. Lt. Talbot, F. G. V.
.. A/Capt. T. G. C. Sinclair

A.I.R.O.

.. Capt. Bartlett, F.G. S.
.. Capt. Fisher, C. C.
.. Maj. Hennessy, D. M. L.
.. Lt Raja Mohd. Afzal Khan
.. Maj. Whittenbury, W. G.

Provost Unit.

.. Capt. Tait, G. T.

Public Relations.

.. T/Capt. Emmerson, N. L.

Military Accounts Department

.. Maj. Clive, J McC.

Indian Army (Field Cashier).

EC-665 2/Lt. Beale, A. J.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Ind. Armd. Corps

15355 Jem. Dalip Singh
13603 Jem Durjan Singh
.. Jem. Ghulam Mohd Khan
.. Ris. Maj Ismail Khan
.. U/Ris. Jaswant Singh
.. Jem. Khan-Jan Singh
.. Jem. Mahboob Khan
.. Jem Maru Singh
13601 Jem Makrand Singh
.. Ris. Ramji Lal
15336 Jem Risal Singh
13602 Jem. Sami Ullah Khan
.. Jem. Sis Ram

Sikh Regiment.

11093 Jem Ajit Singh, IOM.
11089 Jem Nauraaj Khan
9470 Jem. Paknar Singh
18031 Jem. Rang Ali
11097 Jem Sher Khan

Frontier Force Rifles.

9671 PA/Sub. Maj. Alawal Khan Bahadur O.B.I., I.D.S.M
.. Jem. Zamrud Khan.

15th Punjab Regiment.

8119 Jem. Akbar Shah
4985 Sub Labh Singh
9332 Jem. Nanak Singh.

16th Punjab Regiment

10917 Jem. Daljit Singh

Dogra Regiment.

16538 Jem. Baldev Singh
15706 Jem Basant Singh
8031 Sub Chain Singh
11781 Jem. Dalel Singh
12933 Jem. Dial Singh
6829 Sub. Johla
6778 Sub Mahtab Singh
7233 Sub. Mohar Singh
15708 Jem. Partap Singh
15710 Jem Prabhdial
10286 Jem Ranjit Singh
6608 Sub. Sawal Singh
11330 Jem Shiv Ram
8297 Sub. Sundar

Hyderabad Regiment.

14382 I. O. Jem. Gopall Singh

R.I.A.S.C.

6478 PA/Sub. Maj Abdul Slam Saddiqui
TY-132 PA/Sub. Inayat Ullah

I.A.O.C.

70005 Jem. Mohd Akram

I.A.M.C.

MC-492 Jem. Aziz-Ud-Din
MR-93 Jem. Chanda A. Krishna
2441 Jem. Saif Shah Ahmad

Ind. Pnr. Corps.

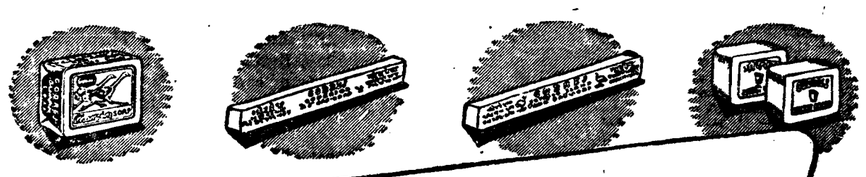
164253 Sub. Ganpat Rao Suryawanshi
164682 Sub. Uniyal, T. R.

I.G.S.C.

.. Jem. Kali Khan
.. Jem. Sher Ali

Issued by P. S. Casualties, Adjutant General's Branch, General Headquarters, India, Simla. AAA 487A

Yes, she tells me that she always used Godrej Washing Soaps before, but was unable to get them recently because like all good things they were in short supply due to the war--but she is glad they are available again. I am going to try them myself because if all she says about them is true then they must be good--they ARE GOOD. For all washing purposes use Godrej Washing Soap regularly and ensure a clean and healthy home and really clean clothes. Godrej Washing Soaps do not harm any material.



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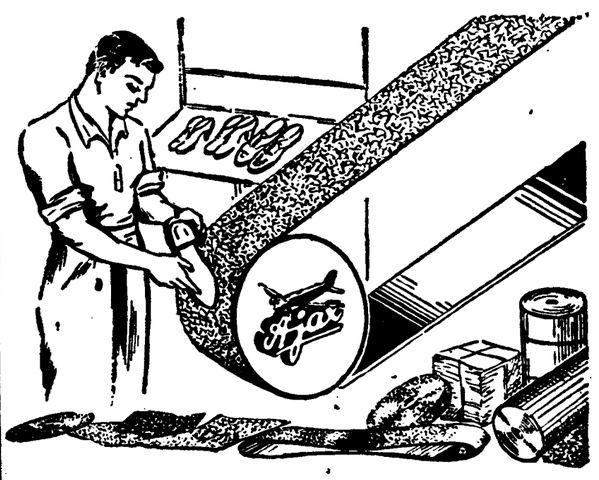
GODREJ
OSTRICH BRAND
PALE BAR-SOAP
BUCKET BRAND
SOAP CAKES
OSK 4900
GODREJ WASHING SOAPS GIVE FULL VALUE FOR MONEY



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7TH BIG WEEK

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sun., Holi. 1 P. M.
A life of a dancer depicted in all colours
UNITED FILMS' Social

BHAI JAN

Director S. KHALIL
Nurjahan, Shahnawaz

IMPERIAL

DIAMOND Release

****

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

ROXY

8TH WEEK

"TARAMATI"

Special LADIES-SHOW
To-day at 12-45
Free Pass Suspended for Wednesday and Thursday

****

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are superb in
SUNRISE PICTURES'

G H A R

Director: V. M. VYAS

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 P. M.
Advance F. E. Release

GIELGUD VISITS I. F. I. STUDIOS

Opines Indian Pictures Will Be Sent And Seen By People Overseas

John Gielgud and his Troupe of ENSA Artistes who are playing in Bombay for Servicemen, paid a visit on Tuesday to the studios of the Information Films of India at Tardeo, and saw I. F. I.'s reels on "Indian Classical Music" and "Indian Dancing" as well as the well-known Indian mythological picture "Ram Rajya". The English artistes were impressed with these examples of motion picture making in India and Mr. Gielgud expressed his opinion that Indian pictures, both documentary and shorts, should certainly be sent and seen by people overseas. Feature pictures especially could be cut and exported with super-imposed titles.

A galaxy of Indian stars had gathered to meet Mr. Gielgud and his ENSA Company and among those present were well-known Indian Stars such as Sabita Devi, Vanmala Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Mubarak, David Himalayawalla and Mr. M. A. Mugni of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association.

Mr. Gielgud and his troupe were received by Producer Ezra Mir who showed them round the studios and also met Mr. W. J. Moylan, director and editor Indian News Parade, E. H. K. Sen, administrative officer, Information Films of India, and Mr. H. A. Kolhatkar officer-in-charge of Distribution.

This was Mr. Gielgud's first visit to a film production centre in India and he said that the sale of film production here compares very favourably with that in other countries

Pretoria Responds To Jinnah's Appeal

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (U. P. I.): A cable advising the collection of Rs. 10,000 in Pretoria City and Suburbs for the work of the All-India Muslim League, has been received by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League to-day. The cable also adds that the Fund is still open and collections are continuing.

Mr. Jinnah in his reply has thanked the donors through the President and Secretary of the Fund.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 12 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 25 1364.
Parsi: Ardibehest 29 1315.
Sunrise: 6.39 a.m. Sunset: 6-6 p.m.
Hightide: 9-56, 22.31.
Lowtide: 3-37 16-15.
Municipal Standing Committee 3 p.m. (B. T.).
A. I. Government Employees' Federation: Meeting at Bhatia Baug opposite V. T. Station, 5.45 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

ZENDA WANDAN: To-day, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Hirji Govindji, New Nagpada, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION, MATUNGA: Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. Ram Joshi will address Union workers on "Anti Retrenchment Day" meeting at 12.0 noon to-day.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' UNION: An urgent meeting of the Depot, Committee Members from Colaba, Dadar, Workshop, Byculla, Tardeo and Kassara, will be held at the Union Office, to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SANATANI DAL CONFERENCE: At Madhav Baug to-day and to-morrow, at 5 p.m. with Mr. Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and under Swami Karapatriji's spiritual guidance.

EXHIBITION-SALE OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS: At Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort. Opening ceremony to-day, at 6.15 by Dr. Jos. Alban DeSouza Mayor of Bombay. Entrance free. Open till 6-11-1945

BOMBAY RETAIL FIREWOOD MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION: Common meeting of members, the retail firewood Merchants, wholesale merchants and commission agents of Mahim and Dadar in order to discuss the present control rates the different sorts of firewood and the quota system to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at "Vanmali Hall', Chabildas Road Dadar.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARTS STUDY TOUR: The annual Study Excursion party of the selected students of the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay, returned on Tuesday, after visiting Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri under the direction, of Mr. V. N. Adarkar, the Deputy Director of the School. During their stay at Delhi, the students were the guests of Mr. G. D. Birla.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a joint meeting of the Bombay and Bombay West Suburban Branches of the Indian Medical Association held at the G. S. Medical College Lecture Hall, on the 21st October, 1945, the "Bombay Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association" was formed. Dr. N. A. Purandare, M.D. F. C. P. S. inaugurated the formation. The following committee was elected for 1945-46:—

President: Dr. N. A. Purandare; Vice-Presidents: Dr. C. S. Thaker and Dr. Mastakar; Hon. Gen. Secretary: Dr. Chamanlal Mehta; Hon. Jt. Secretaries: Dr. B. R. Nayan and Dr. Munshi; Hon. Treasurer: Dr. S. V. Oak.

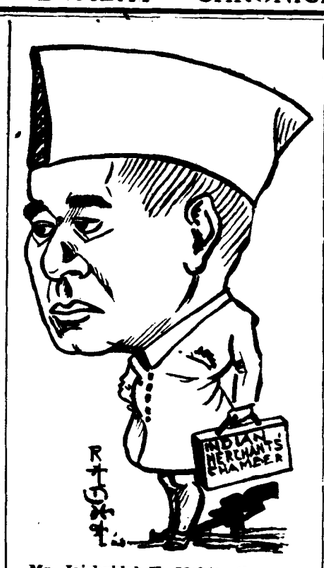
Members of the Committee:—1. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, 2. Dr. B. B. Yodh, 3. Dr. Ugrankar, 4. Dr. Bilpodiwala, 5. Dr. T. P. Vyas and 6. Capt. D'Silva.

HEALTH AND DIET: To-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at Mazdaznan Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Dr. Edul Behram to speak on "Health and Beauty through Diet and Breath".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY Nov. 1.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Vazir Bai 8-45 Nazir Hussain 8-50 News (M) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Swami Vallabhdas (Vocal) 9-45 Geet 12-30 p.m. Songs (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Selections 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 For Women 4-20 Binapani Mukherjee 4-35 Rajarambuwa Paradkar 5-0 Avinash Vyas 5-15 Bhimsen Joshi 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Swami Vallabhdas (Vocal) 6-10 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Binapani Mukherjee 7-0 (Overheard Conversation) (G) 7-15 Bhimsen Joshi 7-45 Sarangi Recital 7-55 Vazir Bai 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Avinash Vyas 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Hamidi 9-45 Sports Review (E) 10-0 Hilda Dias 10-10 Marek Weber and Orch. 10-30 Lyre Quartet.



Mr. Jaishuklal K. Mehta, the popular Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who is retiring after a long number of years of devoted and active service.

JINNAH AND LALJEE

Nomination Papers Found In Order

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The nomination papers filed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and Mr. Hussinbhoy Laljee, President of the All-India Shia Conference for one seat in the Central Assembly from the Mohommedan Constituency were declared valid by the Collector of Bombay, to-day.

The nomination papers filed by Mr. H. G. Stokes and Mr. Leslie Gwilt for two seats for the European constituency were also declared valid.

Machine-tool Requirements Date Extended

To permit full advantage to be taken of its scheme for assisting mills, factories and workshops to obtain their requirements of machine-tools such as latnes, drilling machines and milling machines the Government of Bombay has extended the date by which lists of requirements are to be submitted from October 20 to November 20. Those concerned in procuring machine-tools should communicate their exact requirements to the Director of Industries by this date, giving complete details on a form which can be obtained from the office of the Director of Industries (Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay).

Handicaps On Reds During Elections

P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the *Press on the Government's hostility to the Communist organs:*

"Our demand that we should be allowed to start dailies has been hanging fire and it is only a week back that our Andhra unit has been allowed to do so. The demand of Bombay and Calcutta has not yet been granted. To give it only to Andhra, a rural centre wholly at the mercy of Government for the requisite transport for machinery while refusing to give it to the two important cities is to give the permission only in name.

"We are thus entering the elections under heavy handicaps."

Bombay String Quartet

There was a little falling off of attendance at the fifteenth concert of the Bombay String Quartet at the C. J. Hall on Tuesday evening, probably due to the warm weather. However the programme was excellent in selection and performance.

Schubert's famous "Death and the Maiden" Quartet in D Minor filled the first half. Due to the popularity of his lighter and shorter compositions, Schubert's works are generally considered to be lacking in depth and feeling, and in comparison with other composers he seems to stand below the level in general estimation. This quartet is Schubert's answer to his critics, exhibiting the depth and range of his work. The second movement, the Andante is particularly brilliant, exhibiting his talent to the full. The rendering of this movement by the quartet was distinctly good, including the leading violin passages. The final Presto, apparently simple showed up the correct ensemble of the quartet. Brahm's Quintet for Pianoforte and Strings in F minor Opus 34, with Raymond O'Connell at the pianoforte in the second half gave good body to the programme. One of the most brilliant of chamber music compositions, the balance between the pianoforte and the strings is exceptional, and it called for the utmost effort from the strings and piano to give that successful rendering which it attained.

It is a matter of pride to see local talent reaching these high standards, in both ensembles and orchestras. We are looking forward to the two concerts next week, the Symphony Orchestra Concert and Madame Olga Craen's pianoforte recital.

Malayalam As Second Language

A resolution to hold a public meeting to take necessary steps to get Malayalam recognised as a second language by the Bombay University was adopted by the Governing Body of the Bombay Keralaya Samaj, on Wednesday evening.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS ORDER CANCELLED

Mr. H. E. Butler Commissioner of Police, has cancelled the order issued on September 28 prescribing routes for Hindu and Muslim funeral processions.

LATE SATYAVATIDEVI

"This meeting of the citizens of 'G' Ward, deeply mourns the sad and premature death of Smt. Satyavatidevi the veteran Congress leader and a staunch fighter in the cause of the freedom of the country. The meeting shares the great loss with the bereaved family.

The meeting authorises the President to forward the resolution to the members of the deceased family".

The above resolution was passed s' members standing at a public meeting of the citizens of the 'G' Ward held at Vanmali Hall, on Saturday 1945 at 6.0 p.m. to condole over the sad and premature demise of Smt. Satyavatidevi a staunch Congress-Socialist Leader. Mrs. Champubai Kothare a prominent Congress worker of the Ward presided.

MIRACLE MAN

with
UNRIVALLED POWER

Consult the world renowned India's Greatest Astrologer Palmist, Tantric Yogi Raj Jyotishi Jyotisn Shiromani Pandit Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya Jyotisharnab, M. R. A. S. (Lond.), of International Fame, President. All India Astrological & Astronomical Society of 105, Grey Street, "Basanta Nivas," Calcutta, who has startled the present world swayed under the domination or sceptics and the socalled scien-ists by his Supernatural powers in Palmistry and Astrology His calculation of past, present and future of one's destiny is unprecedented and unrivalled in India. He is the only astrologer who firs: predicted the Allies victory in the present world war on 3rd September, 1939, within 4 hours the very day of the declaration of war which was duly communicated to and acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal, and who is also the Consulting Astrologer of the Eighteen Ruling Chiefs of India. The Astrological prediction of this great scholar, his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil s.ars, his power to bring success in any complicated matters i.e., lawsuits, family troubles trouble in works and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga and Tantric rites are really uncommon. Many Ruling Chiefs of India, High Court Judges, Advocate Generals, Commissioners of Divisions, Nawabs, Rajas, Zamindars and leaders of the country and many reputed personalities of the world of England, America, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Malayal, Singapore, etc., have given many un-solicited testimonials of the Great Pandit's wonderful powers.

A few names of eminent persons of India and abroad who have tested his wonderful powers are given below:

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of ATGAR. HER HIGHNESS the Dowagar SIXTH MAHARANI SAHEBA of Tripura State, HER HIGHNESS the MAHARANI SAHEBA of Cooch Behar, Hon'ble MAHARAJA Sir MANMATHA NATH ROY CHAUDHURY, Kt. of SANTOSH Hon'ble RAJA P. D. RAIKOT, Minister, Govt. of Bengal, The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir MANMATHA NATH MUKHERJEE, Kt. of Calcutta High Court, Hon. Justice Sir C. MADHAVAN NAIR, Kt. of Privy Council, Hon'ble Justice Mr. B. K. Roy of Patna High Court, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. M. Das of Keonjhar State High Court, Orissa, Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Osaka, Japan, Mr. Andre Tempe, Illionis, America, Mrs. F. W. Gillespie, Detroi, Mich, America, Mr. K. RUCHPAUL, Shanghai, China Mrs. SARALA DEVI, M.L.A., Orissa, Mrs. LALIKA DEVI, Dy. Leader National War Front, Orissa, Capt. R. P. BHANOT, C. O. Administrative Commandant, Mr. B. J. FERNANDO PROCTOR, S. C. and Notary Public, Ceylon. Hon'ble Mr. P. N. ROY CHOUDHURY, Vice-Consul of Spain, Khan Bahadur K. M. HASSAN, C. I. E., Dy General Manager, E. I. Ry., Mr. ISSAC MUMI ETIA, Govt. Interpretor, Deschange, West Africa, Mr. B. N. ROY CHAUDHURY, M. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Dy. Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, Capt. P. C. SEN, M.B., I.M.S. Medical Recruiting Officer, Raipur, C.P., KUMAR C. SINHA RAI of Loisingha, Patna State Maharaj Kumar of Hindol etc. etc., have personal experience of his wonderful predictions and mysterious powers.

Persons who have lost all hopes are strongly advised to test the powers of Panditji. Detailed Prospectus free on request

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It will help you to overcome your enemies. Through the influence of this Kavacha the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It is very efficacious and unique in any lawsuits. This is also a preventive to all sorts of accident or danger Price Rs. 9-2. Special and capable of giving immediate effect Rs. 34-2 (The Bhowal Kumar, winner of the Sensational Bhowal Sanyasi's Case, wore this Kavacha).

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BRANCH OFFICE:—47, Dharamtola Street, (Wellington Sq Junct), Calcutta, Phone Cal. 5742.

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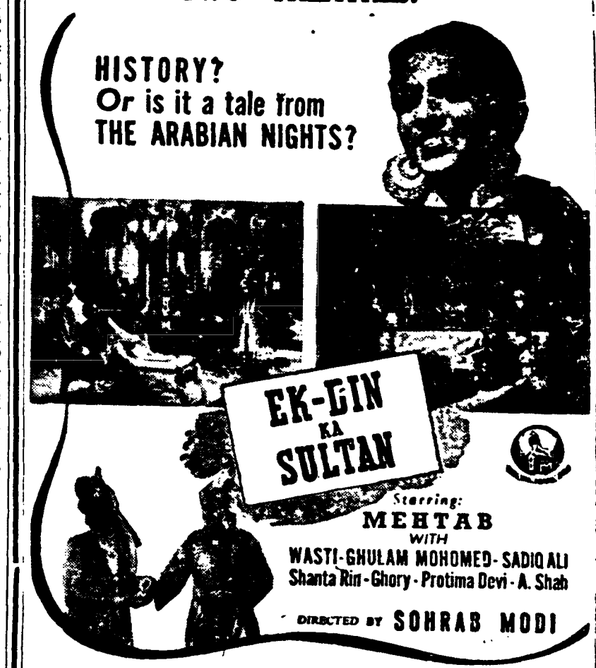

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EXCELSIOR
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SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
NEW WEST END
Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon.
1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Plans Open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.

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TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

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Director BARKAT MEHRA

MANORAMA, BEG, ASHA, Zubeda, Majnu Hari Shivdasani

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Sat., Sun., Mon. Matinee 1 P. M.

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Music: GOBINDRAM

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LAMINGTON

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*AZURIE, SAPRU, & BUTT KASHAR
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Directed by VISHRAM BEDEKAR

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Ranjit's Historical

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IN AID OF
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AT THE

SUNDERABAI HALL,

BOMBAY

On SUNDAY, 4th Nov., 1945 at 5 p.m.

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FRIDAY, 2ND NOV. 1945

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Manager in Bombay

Mr. J. C JAIN, General Manager, The Bharat Insurance Company, Ltd., is here these days for development of the Company's business in Bombay Presidency. A Branch Secretary is required for Ahmedabad Branch of the Company consisting of Gujrat and Kathiawar A few and regular salaried appointments for Bombay and Maharashtra are also contemplated under the Bombay Branch. Persons with experience and clean business record, may meet him in the Branch Office by previous appointment, till Sunday, the 4th of November, 1945.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. (Art.) The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st January 1945, and departure from normal recorded at 8 hrs (I.S.T.) on 31st Oct. 1945:

Allahabad 87 61 0 36.6 minus 7.6 Benares 86 64 0 40.3 Nil BOMBAY 88 74 0 81.6 plus 11.0 Calcutta 86 70 0 85.9 minus 8.0 Cawnpore 86 59 0 24.2 Delhi 84 56 0 29.2 plus 3.5 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 69 0 29.8 plus 1.8 Hyderabad (Sd) 82 66 0 3.1 minus 3.9 Karachi 87 71 0 0.4 minus 1.0 Lahore 85 55 0 21.1 plus 2.4 Lucknow 87 59 0 32.3 minus 7.2 Madras 87 71 0 26.2 minus 4.3 Mysore 82 66 0.1 27.4 minus 0.6 Nagpur 89 65 0 33.7 plus 5.7 Patna 86 70 0 42.3 minus 3.3 Simla 57 44 0 65.6 plus 6.6 Surat 88 73 0 68.9 plus 21.6

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"Hast thou, though suckled at
fair freedom's breast
Exported slavery to the conquered East?
Pulled down the tyrants India served with dread
And raised thyself, a greater, in their stead?"

—Cowper.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESSMEN'S FEARS

In his speech at the third quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Tuesday Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Chamber naturally referred to our many industrial problems and the difficulties in solving them in consequence of the uncertain political situation. The first thing we need for industrial progress is new and up-to-date machinery. The Planning Member himself has remarked that "our reconversion is largely dependent on our ability to get machinery from overseas". But just at present, Britain cannot spare any new machinery for us, and old type machinery is no good to stand world competition. Nor is Britain prepared to help us to buy machinery from America by relaxing in our favour her hold over the dollar credit due to us. The Planning Member has doubtless assured us that under the scheme for registration of capital goods the Government of India has accepted applications for capital goods of nearly 35 crores out of a total exceeding 60 crores of rupees, But, as Mr. Master points out, we are not told what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to help these applicants in placing their 'pucca' orders on the basis of a fixed date of delivery. Whatever may be the quantum of machinery we may some time get from Britain and America, India must get her fair share of the machinery that is expected to be obtained from Germany and Japan by way of Reparations. In any case, it is time India started manufacturing the machinery she needs. The difficulties of getting it from abroad are a special reason why this key industry should not be further delayed.

Another serious difficulty in the way of the rapid industrialisation of India is the privileged position which the British capital is allowed to occupy in this country on the strength of the commercial safeguards for Britain which form an integral part of the Government of India Act of 1935. It may be remembered that in explaining the British offer in 1942 Sir Stafford Cripps stated: "We are not going to make any condition in the Treaty as regards guaranteeing the vested rights of British interests in India". More recently the Planning Member himself admitted that it was "not possible for the industrial development of India to proceed unhindered as long as these constitutional provisions remain on the Statute Book." Indeed, during his recent visit to Britain he was entrusted with the mission of getting these provisions either removed or treated as a dead letter. But on his return he tells us that this question is to be considered as a part of the general constitutional settlement. Mr. Master pertinently asks: What about industrial development in India's interests till that time is reached?

Difficulties like these have brought it home to the most hard-headed businessmen that India cannot fully solve her industrial problems unless she has a really National Government at the Centre. At the same time Indian businessmen have also realised that, in the words of Mr. Master "every time His Majesty's Government have made a declaration for giving self-Government to India, they have set forth fresh problems for Indians solve, created further complication for them to disentangle, laid down new conditions for them to fulfil and urged upon them the claims of new interests to accept." Indeed, Mr. Master fears that a real National Government is receding further and further and that in consequence the interests of India may be "mortgaged away and her just rights irrecievably sacrificed by the existing irresolute, irresponsible and irresponsive Government". The fear is not baseless but the feared disaster has got to be averted at all cost, and the pertinent question is what Indian businessmen are prepared to do to avert it. Whatever else they may do hereafter, the best thing they can do at present is to help, in all possible ways, the Congress and such bodies at the ensuing elections as are most capable of fighting for and winning independence.

The Wise Course

The stage is being set for the trial of first batch of I.N.A. officers, a trial which will be historic and will claim, through its day to day progress, the keen and earnest interest of the entire country and its people of all communities and political persuasions. The Government has now revealed the names of officers who will constitute the general court martial. There are, on it, four British and three Indian officers, all the three Indians being comparatively junior officers. One does not need to doubt the personal qualities or "bona fides" of the individuals constituting the court in order to question the personnel and particularly the proportion of British and Indian officers. The accused are Indians. Would it not have been much better that their judges should have been, at least a majority of them, Indian? There are issues involved in the trial, political and psychological, which go beyond the Indian Army Act. They are political and eminently Indian which quite naturally non-Indians cannot be expected fully to understand or feel.

But this very character of the trial raises again, on the eve of it, the question whether it is at all necessary or desirable to press on with it. It cannot be emphasized too strongly and too often that the "crime" of Indians in joining the Indian National Army is at bottom political and arose mainly from the exceptional situation of India, an unfree country struggling for its own freedom. That is why every Indian political party and community has joined in declaring sympathy and concern for the men of the I.N.A. To try and punish them is to ignore Indian feeling and to create a legacy of bitterness for the British. Indo-British relations are already none too good. Why make them worse by standing for a legal-military justice which, by reason of the very exceptional nature of the case, involves a higher injustice? Mahatma Gandhi, we learn, has decided to intervene in the matter and written a number of letters to the Viceroy recommending clemency for the I.N.A. accused and prisoners. His is the demand of the whole of India. Wisdom and statesmanship both call for the right kind of response from Lord Wavell and the British.

Frankly Speaking

Tragic Murder

The murder of Brigadier Mallaby is the most unfortunate happening of the whole Indonesian crisis. The extremists, who killed him, have not advanced the cause of Indonesia but have struck a blow at it. For attempts will be made to damn the Republican regime on the excuse. In fact General Christison seems promptly to have decided to hold Mr. Soekarno responsible for it. This will not do because it is both unjust and unfair. Before General Christison uses the murder of General Mallaby as an excuse to crush Indonesians with "the whole weight of my sea, land and air forces", the British have to consider soberly and in the spirit of their professed neutrality the background and the facts. Much of the trouble in Sourabaya was due to tactless handling by the occupying authorities. That gave the extremists their chance But the British cannot ignore the important fact that it was the Soekarno who restored peace It has been admitted that his intervention was responsible for Indonesians ceasing to fight the occupation troops.

What Is Needed

There are extremists in Indonesia as everywhere. And as everywhere else, some of these extremists are impatient hot heads and others bent on seizing power by taking advantage of the unfavourable features of a situation and exploiting the "weakness" of leaders. The Indonesian crisis has been dragging on from week to week without any solution, the result of imperialistic reluctance to yield freedom and independence to the people. This delay, which has naturally increased impatience and suspicion, is immensely helpful to the extremists. The remarkable feature of the situation is not the rise of such a group but the fact that Soekarno and his colleagues have so ar succeeded in controlling the situation. This is a tribute to the leadership of Soekarno and a striking proof of the fact that he commands the patriotic loyalty of the nation. Those, who seek to use the very tragic murder of General Mallby to hold Soekarno responsible, should, on the contrary, recognise these facts. They should recognise something else, too. It is this that the sooner a satisfactory solution of the Indonesian crisis is arrived at without ignoring or trying to defeat Indonesia's demand for freedom, the better for all concerned.

United Anti-Imperialist Front

The "Quit Asia" programme is fast becoming a reality. Every subject nation in Asia is struggling to be free from the yoke of imperialism. A distinct step forward is indicated by the suggestion of the Burmese leader, U. Aung San, for an immediate "Asiatic Potsdam Conference" of the subject peoples of Asia "to plan a united campaign to achieve freedom within the shortest possible time." Asiatic Federation is an old and familiar idea in India and an approach towards it may be possible in the not distant future. In any case much may be gained and nothing will be lost if the peoples of Asia struggling for freedom meet in conference. Already much sympathy among these peoples has manifested itself in the press and probably otherwise, too. And that sympathy seems to have done appreciable good by encouraging the struggling peoples and by warning the imperialists. A formal conference is likely to be more helpful. The Congress Working Committee should give serious thought to the suggestion.

Indo-Burma Relations

With regard to relations between Burma and India U. Aung San says: "We in Burma want to see India united and we want collaboration between India and Burma. We feel that it is possible for us to work together in the political and economic spheres and we have so much in common that it is commonsense to collaborate." He is particularly keen about India's unity as he thinks that only the lack of it stands in the way of her freedom and that Indian freedom is bound to help Burma's freedom. It will interest Burma and other countries, too, to realise that India has already achieved a measure of political unity which makes her demand for freedom irresistible and that freedom will make her unity fuller almost as a matter of course. Freedom and unity necessarily help each other. As regards U. San's suggestion that India and Burma may "work together and go forward together", it should be much easier than collaboration among all the subject peoples of Asia. U. San may well get into contact with the President of the Indian National Congress in this connection.

Cambridgeshire Surprise

NEWMARKET, Oct. 31 (Reuter): The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire run here over one mile and one furlong to-day:—

ESQUIRE (Packer) 1
JOANSTAR (Tommy Carey) 2
GRANDMASTER (Charley Elliot) 3

Esquire had never previously won a race. He was bred by the Aga Khan and twice changed hands as an yearling, the second time for a 100 guineas. His success was one of the biggest surprise in the history of the race.

Tiles Transport Position Eases

The demands for tiles required for reconstruction works in the area affected by the Bombay Dock explosion have been mostly met and the position regarding the transport of tiles from Mangalore to Bombay has eased considerably. The Government of Bombay has therefore, decided to remove from November 1, the control on the acquisition, disposal and sale of Mangalore roofing tiles imposed under the Tiles (Control of Distribution) Order in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District. The ban on the export of tiles from the controlled area to outside places has also been rescinded, from the same date.

A heavy reduction in the military construction programme has resulted in an improvement in the supply position of sand for construction purposes. The control on sale, delivery and disposal of a sand to any person without a license, imposed in Bombay City and Subarban areas under the Sand (Control of Distribution) Order, is also to be removed from November 1. The maximum selling prices of sand have been reduced to a small extent, owing to the improved transport position. The prices of both tiles and sand will however, remain under control.

Details of these orders may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Structures and Building Materials (Council Hall, Bombay).

Iyengar Delegation To Reparations Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): It is announced that the Government of India Delegation to a conference to be held in Paris on November 9 1945 to discuss questions relating to reparations from Germany, will consist of (1) Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Planning and Development Department (Leader); (2) Mr. B. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance Department; and (3) Mr. E. Radbone, Controller of Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property.

The delegation will leave India to-morrow.

The conference is expected to last about two weeks.

Mr. T. V. Swami, Development Minister, Government of Dungarpur, left Bombay for Hyderabad-Dn. on Wednesday.

Great Administrator & Great Fighter

History Of Ahmedabad Municipality From 1921 To 1929 Is History Of Vallabhbhai's Fight For Swaraj

(By G. V. MAVLANKAR)

My memory goes back to 1913 The Sardar landed at Bombay on 13th February 1913 and came to Ahmedabad the next morning. He knew very well the then Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, and, therefore, naturally called on him at Bombay. Sir Basil received him well and offered to give him all support, including a professorship at the Government Law School (the College was then known as School), if Vallabhbhai would stay at Bombay. But Vallabhbhai having no attractions and ambitions for the first place in the Bombay legal world preferred to come over to Ahmedabad. He had his own plans for serving his people and selected Ahmedabad as the centre for his future public activities. What a coincidence that, two years later Gandhiji also selected the same place!

A smart young man, dressed in a well-cut suit with a felt hat worn slightly at an angle, piercing and bright eyes, not given to many words, receiving visitors with just a smile but not entering into any conversation, maintaining firm and pensive looks appearing almost to look upon the world with a sort of superiority complex, talking with an impress of confidence and superiority whenever he opened his lips and carrying an appearance of sternness and reserve. Such was the new barrister, who had come to Ahmedabad for practice. There were in Ahmedabad at that time about six barristers, only a couple of whom had busy practice. The new barrister was naturally a centre of attention for the Junior Bar. His personality, demeanour, etc., had their own attractions. Mixed feelings of attraction, respect, awe and perhaps a feeling of subdued resentment also at the way he seemed to look at others.

FEARLESS ADVOCATE

He had, as a lawyer, mostly criminal practice. His cross-examination of witness was brief but pointed and he showed such a masterly judgment of men that, he could make out by a piercing glance at the witness as to the type the witness was and would lead his attack by way of cross-examination accordingly. His conduct of the cases always exhibited thorough mastery of facts, a proper and correct estimate of the opponent's case and line of attack and a carefully planned defence and attack. But the one great quality which struck everybody and made him the object of admiration was the fearlessness with which he would deal with the court in which he was appearing. He would never allow the judge to outstep even in the least, the limits of courtesy nor would he allow or tolerate any unfair unjust or improper leaning on the part of the Court in favour of the police or the prosecution. He had always to appear for the defence and his presence as a defence-counsel not only inspired confidence in the client but held the Judge and the prosecution with their legitimate bounds. He would neither spare the Judge nor the prosecutor or the police and would call a spade a spade. It is difficult, at this day, for people to realize what this meant in 1913-14. when people and the Bar carried notions different from now about respect and courtesy for authority. Their notions of courtesy and respect almost savoured of flattery and servility. Vallabhbhai was far above these and never minced matters for fear of losing practice before a particular judge, if he happened to criticize or expose the judge's idiosyincracies. He was thus a great protector of the self-respect of the Bar and public.

Practice of law for the purpose of earning a fortune and living a comfortable life of ease and personal enjoyment was never his ideal. Born of poor parents and brought up literally as an agriculturist, knowing the condition and hardship of the village folk, he had always the idea of the service of the community. He had to strive hard for his education and all through he was self-reliant. This struggle in early life made him what he is. Blessed by intelligence, he combined therewith habits of self-reliance, determination and industry.

GUJARAT CLUB

The "Gujarat Club" was then the central meeting place in Ahmedabad. Vallabhbhai had also joined the club on his arrival in Ahmedabad. but his chief interest there was relaxation by game of bridge with his friend, Mr. Chimanlal Thakore.

Mr. Vallabhbhai had not entered public life immediately on arrival in India though that was his chief aim of life. He was watching, studying and establishing contacts. Public life was then almost exclusively restricted to the lawyer class. Gandhiji who had started his satyagrahashram in Ahmedabad in 1915 was also desirous of having contact with leaders of public life in Ahmedabad. With that end in view, he visited the Gujerat Club once or twice just to meet people there and explain to them his ideas about his Satyagrahasnram. Vallabhbhai kept aloof and was very sceptical and critical about Gandhiji's ideas and plans. He was brutally blunt in expressing his view When Gandhiji came to the Club, Vallabhbhai was at his game of bridge with his friend. Mr. Thakore, and I was sitting by his side watching it. When I got up to go to the group of elders where Gandhiji came, Vallabhbhai passed very sarcastic remarks discouraging me from going to hear the talks. Could any one had then even dreamt that this man would be a trusted follower and firm believer in Gandhian philosophy, technique and leadership? But this transformation has come about as the result of closer and closer association and comradeship with Gandhiji in selfless service of the country which means the cause of the poor and downtrodden.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Thus for nearly two years after Gandhiji was in Ahmedabad Vallabhbhai had kept aloof from him. He started his public life independently by entry in the Ahmedabad Municipality in about 1916. He took no time to make his mark by the thoroughness of his work. He spared neither time no industry to go in the details of administration and did yeoman's service to the city as Chairman.

GUJARAT SABHA

Vallabhbhai had also joined the Gujerat Sabha, a political organization for the whole of Gujerat started in about 1884 and functioning on the old liberal times. In 1916, a session of the Bombay Provincial Conference (very probably 16th session) was organised by the Sabha at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Mohamedali Jinnah. Vallabhbhai took no prominent part in this, though he attended it. He had restricted himself to his municipal work.

In about July 1917, Messrs. Vallabhbhai and Harilal Desai were elected secretaries of the Gujerat Club and I was elected Joint Secretary. It was at the club that we received, one afternoon, the news about the heroic stand of Gandhiji in the Court of the Motihari (Bihar) Magistrate who banned Gandhiji's inquiry into the condition of labour employed by the European planter in Bihar. This was the first act in India of Gandhiji's technique of non-violent resistance. Gandhiji refused to obey the magisterial order and preferred imprisonment to the abandonment of the inquiry. This act of Gandhiji electrified all of us at the Club. The late Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai jumped up and waving his hands exclaimed "Mavlankar, here is a brave man and we must have him as our (Gujerat Sabha) President". It was this occasion which attracted Vallabhbhai more to the Gujerat Sabha; and his attention, hitherto restricted to the Municipality, began to be diverted more and more into the affairs of the Sabha. Gandhiji accepted our invitation to be the President of the Sabha and that was the beginning of Vallabhbhai being drawn nearer to and in Gandhiji's activities and methods. Brave as he was, the bravery in Gandhiji found in him a ready response. This was a small beginning of the present close identification of both in comradeship in the service in the motherland.

KAIRA NO-RENT CAMPAIGN

Till the re-organization of the National Congress in December, 1920 at Nagpur, it was the Gujarat Sabha which was functioning as the political organization for Gujarat and District Congress Committee for Ahmedabad. Since its rejuvenation from the time of the Provincial Conference in 1916, the Sabha had become active and with the inclusion therein of Gandhiji, its activities not only increased in many directions, but the members of the Sabha began to whirl round to Gandhiji's technique of direct action. It was, however, the point of Gandhiji not to involve the Sabha in any active programme of direct action but to take its activities upto that limit and then form a separate body for the purposes of direct action taking such members of the Sabha and others with him as were agreeable and willing to take up the responsibilities and risks involved in any programme of direct action Vallabhbhai was, of course, the first and foremost to throw himself whole-heartedly into such programmes.

The most important of the Sabha's political work was the question of redress to the Kaira agriculturists on failure of crops in the monsoon of 1917. The Sabha made all possible representations to the Government officials from the Collector of Kaira to the Government—with the active help and support of all the then big guns, such as the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Vithalbhai J. Patel Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth and others But the bureaucracy was adamant and it became necessary to carry the matter further. All the members of the Sabha were in entire sympathy with Gandhiji's plans of action but it was considered better to organize as independent Committee for pressing the matter further on Government and Gandhiji started correspondence with Government and their officers and we also began to collect evidence in support of our case. This was the beginning of the Kaira no-rent campaign of 1917-18, the first popular struggle of its kind in the whole of India boldly challenging the case of the Government and inspiring confidence in people in the potentialities of their own strength.

FASCINATING STORY

The whole story of the struggle is very fascinating. But it cannot be told here. Enough for the present purpose to state that, Gandhiji decided to fix up his headquarters in the Kaira district; but as he was busy at Motihari he could not stay continuously. Time was of essence; organization of struggle could not be postponed and Vallabhbhai had, therefore, to shoulder the burden of being Gandhiji's lieutenant to work with him in the Kaira District. It was his native district where he had passed his childhood, the people were brave and had known Vallabhbhai intimately. Gandhiji could not have secured a better lieutenant than this Vallabhbhai also threw himself heart and soul into the struggle and our headquarters were shifted from Ahmedabad to Nadiad Gandhiji used to come and stay off and on to supervise and direct the movement. It was an exceptional opportunity for all of us to study Gandhiji's mind and method and to appreciate the potentialities of his philosophy of Truth and Non-Violence of direct action (Satyagraha) applied to political field. It was here that Vallabhbhai was first seen moving amongst the people, shorn of his hat, coat and pant Dressed in simple dhoti and shirt, he moved round day and night. The first experiment in satyagraha in India was successful and Vallabhbhai, as many others, became devoted admirer and follower of Gandhiji. I must mention here that this does not mean that he has become a blind follower and never differs from Gandhiji. His quality of opposing all that does not appeal to him and maintaining his own against anybody is still there, perhaps, maturer than before. At the same time, he is a great disciplinarian and a brave soldier, who would carry out the orders of his Commander without any consideration of risk or consequences.

SERVICE TO MUNICIPALITY

General elections for the Municipality were held in Ahmedabad in February, 1919. Before, that, some political conferences were held in Gujerat, Gandhiji was, by then, accredited leater of Gujerat. He had inspired a new outlook, a new devotion, a new enthusiasm, a new technique. At one of the Conferences he said. 'How can you aspire for and run the Government of India or even the provincial Government, if you are unable to run ideally the Government of your own city?' This went home to all of us who were public workers. Our municipal outlook no longer remained restricted to cleaning of roads and privies, maintenance of drainage and water works and the ordinary routine of work just for the convenience of people. To us the municipality meant real Swaraj with all its implications of national life. I was among the new blood then taken up in the municipality and we began our work with Vallabhbhai as leader of our group. We were known as Patelites.

With the new outlook, things changed perceptibly in the Municipal Board, though we were not quite a majority. The most noteworthy and revolutionary change was that we began to transact our business in Gujerati, instead of in English. We insisted on forming executive committee and electing office-bearers only from the elected section of the Board Space will not permit me to enter into all the interesting aspects and corollaries of the new outlook. The New Board showed a political vigour as also social and municipal service which the previous Board's lacked. We seemed to have acquired in the Municipality, a great instrument for advancing the cause of Swaraj through the service of the people.

The Municipal light in those days on the question of education and the subsequent history of the Ahmedabad Municipality are a fascinating subject for any student of local bodies who wishes to study and appraise the potentialities of these bodies for effective contributions in the advancement of the national cause. provided the city fathers are fired with a spirit of selfless service and sacrifice.

The Government used always to make a point of arrears in taxes, implying that the elected members are weak and amenable to influence and that they, therefore, could not be impartial and strong administrators. By his policy of collection of taxes Vallabhbhai turned the table on Government. He never pressed on the poor and deserving but compelled persons of influence or in authority to pay up the taxes. He it was, who first exposed how high officials of Government had taken advantage of their official position in evading payment of taxes and the fact that they were in arrears as the municipal authorities could not have the guts even to approach them. Vallabhbhai got a list of all officials in arrears. Some of them had left Ahmedabad on transfers ten or fifteen years before. He realised the taxes not only from those in Ahmedabad but also from those who were transferred to various places during the period. The history of the Ahmedabad Municipality from 1921 to 1929 is the history principally of Vallabhbhai's fight for Swaraj.

His other activities outside the municipality from 1921 onwards are well-known to the public And I need not detail them. The Nagpur Flag Satyagraha of 1922, his presidentship of the Congress, the Bardoli struggle of 1928, the C.D.O. struggle of 1930-31 1932-34, 1940-41 and 1942-45 his work as a member of the Congress Working Committee and Parliamentary Board, etc. are fresh in the public mind. He is a great administrator, a great organiser, a great fighter.

LOVING FRIEND

But this picture of Vallabhbhai would be incomplete and one-sided if I were not just to touch a few personal aspects. He is a loving friend and possesses the rare quality of loyalty to colleagues and friends, in all circumstances and situation. He has a very soft and tender heart which being perhaps concealed under stern and apparently self-contained looks under few or no words or under very pungent and incisive words is not seen by those who have not the privilege of close association. Notwithstanding his exceptional shrewdness and sound judgment about men and matters, he is simple and trusting, almost like a child, in the case of those whom he considers worthy of his confidence. To stand by a friend is always a point of honour with him Having a strong mind combined with sentiment, his likes and dislikes are also strong—sometime strong to a fault; but the greatest merit is that he never has any personal motive or axe to grind—not even obliging a friend or hurting a foe. He measures everything and moulds his attitude and conduct to achieve what he considers to be the best interests of the country. His wit and humour are absolutely his own so much so that in his company you feel happy even under the most adverse situations.

Such is the man who completes his 70 years on 31st instant. We are justly proud of him and naturally want him to be with us for as long as possible. May Almighty bless us with a long life and return to health for the Sardar.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SIBSAGAR, (Assam), Oct. 27 (A.P.I.)—The Gandhi cap of the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Maulvi Muhammad Tayebulla, was snatched from his head and trampled under foot by some Muslim youths shouting Muslim League slogans, while he was proceeding to Golaghat from here.

* * *

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is "surprised at the attitude of silence maintained by the Government of India in regard to the stories of atrocities and inhuman treatment meted out to the prisoners in Delhi and Lahore Fort jails...."

Sir Richard Tottenham should promptly take up the challenge with his usual genius and efficiency.

* * *

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Vice-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, calls upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to include Rajaji in his list of anti-national criminals because "Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula is disastrous to Hindus."

And Rajaji's name should immediately be followed in the list by that of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr Chatterji should issue a supplementary directive to make good the omission And, in fact Jawaharlal should be ordered to include his own name, too

* * *

In an appeal to Hindus, Vir Savarkar lays it down that "the Congress of today has ceased to be the Indian National Congress which was originally based on genuinely national principles."

Or is it that Vir Savarkar of today has ceased to be the Vinayak Damodar Savarkar who was originally —well everybody knows except apparently the metamorphosis hero.

* * *

In a comprehensive statement dealing with Asiatic countries, Major-General Aung San, leader of the Burmese Anti-Fascist League, says: "About Pakistan all I will say is that it is only justifiable if it is necessary for self-determination. If it is not, then Pakistan is regrettable."

Then, we regret to say, U. Aung San is off the rails, we mean he has deviated from the Line.

* * *

At a Muslim League meeting at Lahore, Mian Iftikharuddin referring to his 10 year association with the Congress declared that in 1935 for a man full of fight against British Imperialism there was no other course open except to join the Congress.

We—er—gladly applaud Mian Sahib's tribute to himself.

He should we suggest however, assure his Muslim colleagues and leaders from Mr. Jinnah downwards that he meant no reflection on them in retrospective terms of 1935 when etc., etc.

* * *

But, added Mian Sahib, "I realised WITHIN TWO YEARS (our caps) of my joining the Congress that Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah and not Maulana Azad, represented the true aspirations of Muslims."

This confession of true love so long suppressed is most welcome.

By the way what is Mian Iftikharuddin going to realise in 1947 and confess in 1955?

* * *

According to a Reuter's report from New York, a debate will be held there on November 4, the subject of which will be the "Outlook for India."

What is most gratifying to us is that real India will be represented by that able, popular and patriotic Indian Sir Frederick Puckle.

* * *

Mr. Hitoshi Ashita, Jap Minister of Public Welfare pathetically wails that Japan is in a state of bankruptcy "such as no other country has ever known."

Poetic Justice.

GOVT. TO FINANCE LAND SCHEME

Co-operative Banks' Offer Rejected

SURAT, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have rejected the proposal made by the Co-operative Bankers' Conference that the Co-operative Banks should be allowed to invest their surplus capital in the Bombay Government Rural Development Scheme and finance land improvement in the Province.

The Government, it is learnt here have intimated the Co-operative Banks that Government itself will finance land improvement scheme through "takavi" loans while Co-operative Banks may finance the maintenance of such schemes.

L. C. P. S.

Results Of 1st & 2nd Exams.

The following are the numbers of the students who have passed the First L. C. P. S. Examination held in October, 1945 by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay:—

4 5 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 18 20 21 23 25 26 27 28 32 36 34 35 36 38 39 41 42 43 45 46 48 49 56 57 60 63 65 66 69 70 71 72 73 76 77 79 80 81 87 88 90 91 95 96 99 100 102 106 107 109 110 112 114

The Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder Prize in Physiology has been divided equally among Messrs. Santoo Kashiram Bulani Manuel Dias and Narendra Motilal Mehta, respectively of the medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, and National Medical College Bombay.

The following are the number of the students who have passed the Second L. C. P. S. Examination held in October 1945:—

1 2 3 6 10 11 13 16 17 20 21 22 24 67 68 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 81 85 86 44 45 48 50 51 52 55 58 59 60 62 65 66 87 93 94 95 96 97 98 100 101 104 105 106 107 111 112 113 114

The Rt. Rev Mgr. Dr. Blasius D'Monte Prize in Materia Medica has been awarded to Mr. Erach Cawasji Guard of the National Medical College, Bombay.

British Ultimatum To Indonesians

Soekarno Held Responsible For Mallaby's Murder

FOUL OUTRAGE DURING "CEASE FIRE" TALKS WITH EXTREMISTS AT SURABAYA

BATAVIA, OCT. 31 (REUTER): GEN. A. W. S. MALLABY, COMMANDER OF THE 49TH INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE AT SOURABAYA, HAS BEEN "FOULLY MURDERED", ANNOUNCED GENERAL CHRISTON, IN A STATEMENT TODAY.

Brigadier Mallaby was murdered, while actually in conference with Indonesian Extremist Leaders. Late yesterday afternoon he had motored down to meet them to discuss procedure and to ensure full compliance with 'cease fire' orders.

Asked whether he would hold Dr. Soekarno responsible for Brigadier Mallaby's murder, General Christison replied, "Obviously."

ULTIMATUM TO INDONESIANS

The A.P.A. adds: Sternly Gen. Christison demanded the surrender of the killers, threatening to "bring the whole weight of my sea, air and land forces, and all weapons of modern warfare," against the revolters if this were not done.

He announced he would hold Dr. A. R. Soekarno personally responsible for the crime, and that he had arrested General Nakumara, Japanese Commander, accusing Nakumara of having turned over Japanese arms to Indonesian forces.

Gen. Christison summoned Dr. Soekarno to his Headquarters immediately after this announcement was made.

CHRISTISON EXPLAINS

Reuter adds: General Sir Philip Christison at a hurriedly called Press Conference today reviewed the events in Surabaya leading up to the murder of Bigadier Mallaby.

He was informed of the murder at eight o'clock (Batavia Time) today, he stated.

A month ago a Dutch naval officer, Captain Huijer, accepted the Japanese surrender against written orders issued to him by Rear-Admiral Patterson, who was the first Allied representative to arrive in Java, said General Christison.

There were in Surabaya at that time large stocks of arms and equipment, tanks and armoured cars, which the Japanese willingly surrendered to Captain Huijer and a large number of these weapons fell into the hands of the Indonesians.

Many Indonesians in Surabaya had Japanese uniforms and there were indications that some, if not all, of them, were being directed both by Japanese officers and Germans.

U-BOAT CAPTAINS IN SURABAYA

In the last month, General Christison added, five German U-boat Captains escaped from a Batavia camp and were reported to have gone to Surabaya.

"On October 28 after Allied occupation had gone on peacefully for three days, Indonesians attacked British Indian forces without provocation.

"The cause which led to this unprovoked assault was a notice dropped from aircraft stating that in key areas all unauthorised persons were to hand in their arms. Such notices have been dropped elsewhere too in such places as Batavia, Bandoeng and Semarang without trouble.

"It was clear that the notice dropped by the aircraft meant only that unauthorised people should be disarmed and not uniformed police or the official People's Protection Corps."

After Dr. Soekarno's visit to Surabaya, he continued, any misunderstandings appeared to be cleared up, but the extremists continued to break the truce.

Major General D. C. Hawthorn, Commander of the Allied forces in Java, saw the extremist leaders yesterday and explained the situation of the British forces in Java which they said they understood, General Christison added.

FIGHTING CEASES

"Fighting then ceased temporarily after some arguing by extremist leaders." General Christison added.

"When General Hawthorn left Surabaya to return to Batavia, extremist leaders appeared to be friendly and co-operative.

Shortly after his return Brigadier Mallaby, Commander of the British Forces in Surabaya, was foully murdered while arranging details of "cease fire" in company with extremist leaders and two British officers.

No details were available, except that it was witnessed by two British officers who escaped.

General Christison's statement, reviewing events in Surabaya, added: "I warn all Indonesians throughout Java that they should have nothing to do with extremist elements and that they should co-operate with my force and live in peace and harmony with them. For, if force is used against my troops it will be met with force. I am determined to maintain law and order, and I look to all good Indonesians to support me in this task."

BR. COMMANDER'S THREAT: WARSHIPS GOING TO SURABAYA

The Netherlands news agency quotes Gen. Christison as saying "unless Indonesians, who have committed acts like the unprovoked attack on Surabaya surrender to my forces, I intend to bring the whole weight of my sea, land and air forces and all weapons of modern war against them until they are crushed."

It is reported here but not yet officially confirmed that all British warships in this area have been ordered to proceed to Surabaya and that aircraft are being sent at once to evacuate European women and children

SOEKARNO: ONLY MAN THEY WILL LISTEN TO

BATAVIA, October 31 (A.P.A.)—Fighting in Java today was restricted to "sniper fire", according to a British Army spokesman who, however, said that the disturbing feature of the situation was that a great many people have been streaming towards Magelang from Jogjakarta."

Jogjakarta is the centre of the Indonesian movement and people have been gathering there for days preparing for a huge convention which was to have been addressed by Dr. Soekarno.

Dr. Soekarno has offered to fly to Magelang airport tomorrow—reported under sniper fire by the British—in order to try and stop the fighting. This offer has been accepted by Lt.-Gen. Christison, Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Netherlands.

In answer to a question as to whether any restrictions had been placed on Soekarno, because of Christison's statement that he held Soekarno responsible for the serious uprising, the official spokesman answered in the negative.

"On the contrary," the spokesman said, "Soekarno is the only man these extremists will listen to. He is the most effective of the Indonesian leaders, because of his long experience and it is our intention to use him whenever possible."

Asked whether the Dutch had been consulted concerning the use of Soekarno, the spokesman said that he was not prepared to answer the question at once but that he would do so later.

The spokesman said that the British were anxious that Soekarno moved about the country as much as possible to try to stop the fighting.

It is believed locally that the cause of Soekarno's Nationalist Party has suffered greatly by the present turn of events.

The British spokesman finally said that the Indonesian fighters varied from raw youths and old men to soldiers well trained by the Japanese. He described the general situation in Java as "very tricky."

Rajaji's Return To Congress

Kamraj Nadar's Welcome: Appeal For Unity

MADURA, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): The Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee met this afternoon in a tense atmosphere. Mr. Kamraja Nadar, President of the Committee, announced at the outset that he wholeheartedly welcomed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's re-entry into Congress. The President appealed for unity in the Congress ranks in view of the large issues before the country.

UNNECESSARY CONTROVERSY

Mr. Nadar regretted than an unnecessary controversy had been carried on in Tamil Nad over the issue of Mr. Rajagopalachari's re-entry in to the Congress. He appealed for the withdrawal of those controversial resolutions on the subject.

This statement was greeted with cheers by the house.

Mr. K. Venkateswami Naidu, former Mayor of Madras welcomed Mr. Nadar's statement and expressed his gratitude to him for the generous gestures he had shown. He appealed to the House for the withdrawal of controversial resolutions.

About 177 out of a total 191 members attended the meeting.

A resolution requesting Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, to take up the responsibilities of conducting the affairs of the Congress in Tamil Nad has been tabled for consideration of the meeting of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Virabhau, sponsor of the resolution, has obtained the signatures of about 80 members of the T.N.C.C for the resolution.

Another resolution that will come up before the meeting to-day seeks to enlarge the Parliamentary Board constituted for conducting election to the Provincial Assembly.

What B. B. C. Cut Out From Truman's Speech

LONDON, Oct. 31 (U.P.I.): The B.B.C. is in some difficulties in explaining its report of President Truman's Saturday's speech.

It will be recalled that President Truman in the fourth paragraph of his speech said: "All peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of Government by their own freely expressed choice without interference from any foreign source. This is true in Europe, in Asia and in Africa as well as in the Western Hemisphere.'

In its summary, the B.B.C. omitted the last sentence.

The 'United Press of India' made enquiries at the B.B.C. yesterday afternoon which were not altogether welcomed by its Press Department. After some delay the following explanation was given: 'We gave what we considered a fair summary of the President's speech in time available."

FIRST I.N.A. FLAG ON INDIAN SOIL

Shah Nawaz Hoisted It At Manipur

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (O.P.I.): "The Orient Press of India" learns from a reliable source that Captain Shah Nawaz, one of the three accused facing the Court Martial in the Red Fort on November 5, was the first to plant the Indian National Flag on Indian soil at Manipur. He was commanding that particular unit. His unit was fighting independently and not under Japanese orders.

CAPT. LAXMI'S DIARY TO BE OUT ON NOV. 5

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (O.P.I.): "Jai Hind", the diary of a rebel daughter of India, a book containing information regarding the Indian National Army, being published by Mr. Amritlal Seth of the "Janmabhumi" group of papers. The book's release will synchronise with the trial of the three I.N.A. accused on November 5.

It is a diary of Captain Laxmi of the Rani of Jhansi Brigade of the Indian National Army.

WITHDRAW PROSECUTIONS AGAINST I.N.A.

BELGAUM, October 31 (U.P.I.): The City Municipality passed a resolution strongly urging the Government of India to withdraw the prosecutions against the I.N.A. Officers and to release Col. Jagannathrao Bhonsale and his I.N.A. colleagues. The Municipality decided to name one of the main squares in the city as "Jaganathrao Square".

SAVANTWADI IS PROUD OF COL. BHONSALE

SAVANTWADI, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): Demands for the unconditional release of the soldiers of the Indian National Army and sympathetic consideration of their case were made at a public meeting of Savanwadi citizens held yesterday.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that the policy adopted by the Government of India in their case was regrettable and stated that the people of Savantwadi were proud of Col. Jagannathrao Bhonsale of the Indian National Army who comes from a respectable Sardar family of Savantwadi.

Sardar's Test For British Sincerity

(Continued from Page 1).

ment telling them there was no unity in the country.

The Hindu-Muslim problem was the creation of the British. The Congress was quite prepared to accept arbitration by an impartial tribunal. It was no use the British people telling India that there is disunity in India. The disunity was the creation of the successive British Governments. If Britain was under foreign rule for a few years similar disunity could be created among England Scotland and Wales.

All promises made by the British Government had hitherto remained unfulfilled. The advent of the Labour Government had not made any difference. If anything the position had become worse. The Labour Government had prevented Lord Wavell from implementing his own plan by creating an interim Government at the centre.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO DUTCH

Mr. Attlee had been talking of moral responsibility of the British people to the Dutch in Indonesia, where the British Government had sent Indian troops to suppress the freedom movement. A nation which had suppressed the freedom of 400 million people for nearly two centuries had no right to talk of moral obligations. The speaker wanted to know if it was morally right for Britain to support the Dutch imperialists against the Indonesians who were fighting for their freedom.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked the Indian commercial community not to forget their obligations, as nationals of the country, to the freedom movement. He fully appreciated their limitations and difficulties as businessmen, in so far as the national struggle for freedom was concerned, but he wished to emphasise that they as Indian businessmen, had to make their own contribution towards the achievement of Indian freedom, either through negotiations or by another struggle. The elimination of foreign rule was an objective which was dear to everyone in India, be he a merchant, peasant or a prince.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS

Sardar Patel made it clear to the mercantile community that it was no use their depending on the alien rulers for protection of their interests. He regretted to point out that during the 1942 struggle some of the merchants had, when the masses were in dire distress, acted in a manner not befitting them and certainly deplorable.

The British people had now assessed the real strength behind the Indian freedom movement and they were fully conscious of the fact that when the next struggle comes they would not be able to make their own stand.

"I want to warn you," said Sardar Patel, "when the next crisis comes, you should not exploit the weakness and helplessness of the masses but stand by them and with them."

BENGAL FAMINE

Sardar Vallabhbhai then referred to the Bengal famine and said that there could be no greater condemnation of the system of administration of the country than that millions of people should have died of starvation and hunger. If such a state of affairs had occurred in England the Government of the day, would have been hounded out.

"Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy, did not even care to visit the famine-stricken province of Bengal. If anyone deserved to be hanged on account of the Bengal famine, it was Lord Linlithgow."

INDIANISATION OF ARMY

Gen. Auchinleck, C.-in-C., India, the other day, talked of complete Indianisation of the Army, but he could not say how long it would take to complete the process of Indianisation. "It is a mockery to talk of Indianisation of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy at an unspecified future date, when we are at the same time being told that very soon the entire Government of the country will be handed over to us."

POSER TO ARMY CHIEF

"General Auchinleck does not know how long the process of Indianisation will take to complete; but does he not know that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose organised an army of 60,000 and a Women's Brigade almost under a year. It is this very army, the British Government is trying to disband now. If the British Government's professions about giving India Self-Government are genuine, why don't they make this national army created by Subhas Chandra Bose, the nucleus of the new national army to be raised? Don't they know that we Indians are proud of the performance of this army and its coming into being? An expert like Gen. Auchinleck ought to get out, if he cannot create a completely Indianised army within a specified period.

"Talking of experts, I must refer to the stream of foreign experts who visit India every year to teach us new things. They come and go but no results are seen. The misery and sufferings of the people continue. It is most unfortunate that some of our own men repeat the views parrot-like without realising that their views really do not mean much to India so long as she is not free. Such men, in my opinion, do more harm than good."

Sardar Vallabhbhai in conclusion emphasised that there could be no national planning without a National Government. There was no co-ordination in the Government of India today nor did the Government of the day pursue any comprehensive policy. Economic freedom and political independence are corelated and they should be treated as two phases of the same problem, namely, national independence.

'AUSSIES' TO MEET PRINCES' ELEVEN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): Sir Iven Mackay, Australian High Commissioner, and Lady Mackay entertained members of the Australian Services Cricket Team this evening. The Australian Services Cricket Eleven was given a hearty reception at the station on their arrival at Delhi. The team was met by Mr. A S De Mello, Vice-President of the Board of Control, and other members of the Delhi and District Cricket Association. Mr. L. G. Wigmore representing Sir Iven Mackay, the Australian High Commissioner in India was also present at the station.

The following is the team against the Princes' Eleven to be played on the Willingdon Pavilion ground from to-morrow:—

A. L. Hasse, (Captain), K. R. Miller, C. F. Price, E. A. Williams, J A. Workman, C. D. Bremner, A. W Roper, R. S. Ellis, D. K Carmody. R. S. Whittington, and J. Pettiford. Stanford 12th.

Hours of play:—11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.; 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; 4-30 p.m to 5 p.m

The following players will represent the Princes' XI against the Australian Services Cricket Team in the three-day fixture commencing from to-morrow:

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala (Captain), C. K Nayudu, Mushtaq Ali, L. Amarnath, Raisingh, C. S. Nayudu, Amir Elahi, Gul Mahomed, C. V Bhandarkar, H. H. Manavadar, V. S. Hazare.

Twelfth man: C. T. Sarwate.

Hydari's New Job

Member Of Viceroy's Council In Charge Of Two Depts.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): The Governor-General has placed Sir Akbar Hydari, who to-day becomes a Member of the Executive Council in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, in charge of the Department of Information and Broadcasting and the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, says a 'commun que'.

The latter department has hitherto been in the portfolio of the Commerce Member, but it will shortly be merged in the Supply Department.

The Governor-General considers that the increase in the work of the Commerce Department while post-war commercial policy is being framed, entitles the Commerce Member to this relief; and that the Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari as former Secretary in the Industries and Civil Supplies Department can conveniently supervise the work of that Department and its merger with the Supply Department.

CONGRESS OUT FOR FINAL DECISION

(Continued from Page 1).

attain ledership by writing a few articles without any desire to accept responsibilities. A training which Sardar had by associating himself with Gandhiji and serving him was a pre-requisite to the political leadership in the country. Because they were contesting elections, it should not be assumed that they had given up the role of revolutionaries. They could not afford to do so, because the whip of the master was always dangling over their heads.

CONGRESS AND I.N.A.

Referring to the Indian National Army, he said that their ideology was not something new. They were emulating nationals of other countries who with the help of one type of foreigners were trying to oust another type. He failed to understand why these men should be dubbed as traitors because traitors in his opinion were those who did not help the country in its fight for freedom.

Acharya Kripalani observed that the Congress had not associated itself with I.N.A. because its policy of non-violence prohibited such a course. Congress, he declared, had always stood for non-violence and it was an article of faith with the Congress that violence could not be conquered by violence just as darkness could not be conquered by darkness. Had there been no such policy which influenced the Congress, he would have been the first man to invite the Japanese to oust the British.

Concluding, he said that the revolutionary programme of non-co-operation was a step forward and such a step required for its consummation leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He prayed for Sardar's long life not only so that he might guide and lead the country to its goal of independence.

A SIMPLE ISSUE

Replying to the address Sardar Patel said that the issue before the forthcoming elections was simple. It was the reiteration of their demand of "Quit India". There was no other issue. Elections here were not being fought like those in England and other countries because India was not still free. And as such Congress would not go to the poll with a begging-bowl. That stage in the national struggle had already passed. The people knew well who their friends and well-wishers were and there was no need to tell them what the Congress stood for. The intentions of the Congress and the policy of the British Government in India were well-known to the public. The Labour Party's coming to power has no, altered the position.

The Congress was still wedded to action. It was a revolutionary organisation and it was determined to achieve its goal of independence. Parliamentary programme was only a passing phase. It could not wean the Congress from its revolutionary outlook. Elections to the Central and Provincial Assemblies were thrown to the Congress as a challenge and the Congress had accepted that challenge. The Labour Government would realise, if it had not already realised, who were the true and genuine representatives of India.

AFTER ELECTIONS

The Congress was not going to sit quiet after the elections and wait on the convenience and the pleasure of the British Government. The Congress would demand an immediate and final solution of the Indian problem. If such a solution was not forthcoming and if the British Government tried to put further obstacles in the way of India's progress there would surely be another struggle, because Congress could not remain idle until its goal was achieved.

India, he said, was determined to be free. He said that he had no specific plans or proposals to be placed before the country at present But at prsent, they were busy with the elections and he appealed to the people to abide by the decision of the Congress and vote for the Congress candidates.

Elections over, there would be time for all of them to think of other matters. The Congress then might have to think of the next step. It might have to get ready for the struggle which lay ahead. What was wanted, he added, was solid work and not idle prattle. When the time for action came, he thought, they would act as one man.

CLEMENCY FOR I.N.A.

Supporting the plea for clemency to the members of the Indian National Army who were scheduled to be tried by court-martial in Delhi Fort on Monday, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wanted to know why these trials could not be at least postponed, if not totally given up. If the British Government could agree to the postponement of the trial of Mr. John Amery, the son of the erstwhile Secretary of State for India, who was engaged in carrying on a propaganda in Germany against Britain, why should not the Government of India agree to the postponement of I.N.A. trials? These men were a body of disciplined soldiers resolved to fight for the freedom of their country and lay down their lives in the cause of India's freedom. In the eyes of the people of India, they were real heroes. He did not know how justice would be delayed or obstructed, if the trial of such men, held in high regard by the Indians, was postponed.

CHOICE OF DR. DESHMUKH.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel defended the choice of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as a Congress candidate for the Central Assembly. The Congress Parliamentary Board had fully weighed the qualifications of the candidate and it was satisfied that he had not committed any grave breach of discipline. If Dr. Deshmukh attended the Assembly session after 1942, he did only what others later did. If any action was called for, it should have been taken by the Congress Assembly Party and no such action was taken. When millions of people were dying of starvation in Bengal and when the freedom of speech of many had been suppressed, Dr. Deshmukh voiced their grievances by attending the Assembly.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel added that he might have expressed certain unfortunate personal opinions which did not reflect the policy of the Congress but he did not side with the Government and characterised the war as the "People's War."

Dr. Alban D'Souza, the Mayor of Bombay, paying a tribute to a sterling qualities of Sardar said that little did he dream that the celebration of his birth-day would be thrown in the term of Mayoralty. As the first citizen of Bombay, the Mayor was the first person to garland Sardar.

Among those who felicitated Sardar were: Messrs. M. A. Master, S. A. Brelvi, Dahanukar, Begraj Gupta, A. Kalidas, Dr. Chunilal Desai, M. Y. Nurie, B. F. Bharucha, Mrs. Voilet Alwa Seth Ali Mohommed Sonawala, Sardar Pratapsing, Messrs. Kajrolekar, B. G. Kher, Nanak Motwane, Motichand Kapadia, Parulekar, Seth Ratilal Thakkar, P. Mehta, Adi K. Munshi, Swadya, Byramji Cowasji, a school-friend of Sardar, and Dr. T. R. Naravane.

At "A" Ward D. C. C.

The "A" Ward District Congress Committee held a flag salutation and an open air meeting to-day at Parsee Bazaar Street at 8 A.M. in celebration of Sardar Patel's birthday. Sjt. Songaonkar, M.L.A., and Sardar Pratap Singh spoke, giving a brief sketch of the services rendered by the Sardar to the country. Later a one-minute silent prayer was offered by all wishing him the best of luck on this auspicious day.

At Matunga

Matunga joined in the national celebration of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birthday, by holding a flag salutation on Wednesday morning. Prof. U. U. Bhat unfirled the national flag and eulogised the services of the Sardar in the cause of India's freedom.

Sardar Wishes To Die A Warrior

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, replying to the people of Karamsad who presented him with a purse said: "You have given me blessings that I should live 125 years like Mahatmaji, but I wish to pass away with Mahatmaji. I cannot live without Gandhiji.

"I wish my death in the way in which I have spent my life. I wish to remain a warrior all my life.

"I wish that independence may be attained during my life time. I am sure that all problems will be solved after the attainment of independence."

FIRST PRESIDENT OF INDIAN REPUBLIC

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.): Tributes were paid to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the occasion of his 71st. birthday at a public meeting held this morning when several speakers recalled the various campaigns in which they took part under his leadership. They said that though staying in Bombay, Sardar Patel was acquainted with all the movements in the country and was destined to be the first President of the Indian Republic. Though differing at times from Mahatma Gandhi he glorified in being his "blind follower."

IN POONA

POONA, Oct. 31 (U.P.I.) A public meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Poona City Congress Committee to celebrate the 71st birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Speeches eulogising the services of the Sardar to the country and wishing him a long life, were made by the local Congress leaders.

IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Oct. 31 (A.P.I.)—Appreciation of his services to the Congress and the country was expressed at a public meeting this evening to celebrate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's seventieth birthday. Speakers including Seth Govind Das paid him rich tributes describing him as a fighter in the freedom struggle.

CONGRESS CONTINUES TO SCORE IN ELECTIONS

First Punjab Victory: Gokulchand Narang Gives In To Diwan Chamanlal: More Unopposed Returns From Madras, U. P. And Bihar

LAHORE, October 31 (U.P.I.)—Dewan Chamanlal, the Congress nominee, has been returned unopposed to the Central Assembly, his rival, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, the Hindu Mahasabha nominee, having withdrawn his candidature.

Dewan Chamanlal has the unique distinction of being the first Congress nominee from the Punjab to be returned unopposed to the Central Assembly. As the result was announced Dewan Chamanlal was profusely garlanded and was the recipient of many congratulatory messages from all quarters.

Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, an Independent candidate, was also returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency, all other candidates having withdrawn.

IN UNITED PROVINCES

CAWNPORE, October 30 (A.P.I.)—Lala Ram Ratan Gupta has withdrawn his candidature from the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Division (non-Muslim) Rural and the Seven Cities of U.P. (Non-Muslim) Urban Constituencies of the Central Assembly in favour of the Congress candidate.

POLLING ON NOVEMBER 26 AND 27

LUCKNOW, October 30 (A.P.I.)—In all the six Muhammadan Constituencies the Muslim League candidates are opposed by Nationalist Muslims.

Votes in the non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan constituencies will be recorded on November 26 and November 27 respectively.

IN MADRAS PROVINCE

MADRAS, October 31 (A.P.I.)—Three Congress candidates from Madras Presidency were today declared elected to the Central Assembly unopposed. They are:

Mr R. Venkatasubba Reddi, from the South Arcot-cum-Chingleput non-Muhammadan Constituency, Mr. N G. Ranga, from the Nellore-cum-Guntur Constituency, and Mr. V. Gangaraju from the Kistna-Godavari Constituency

COIMBATORE, October 31 (U.P.I.)—Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder, a Congress candidate for the Central Assembly from the Coimbatore, Salem-cum-North Arcot Constituency has been declared elected unopposed.

IN BIHAR

PATNA, October 31 (A.P.I.)—Congress gets two more seats in the Central Assembly uncontested.

The Hindu Sabha candidates from Patna-cum-Shahabad and Chotanagpur non-Muhammadan constituencies withdrew their names today leaving Mr. Ramayan Prasad (Congress) and Mr. Ram Narain Singh (Congress) to go uncontested.

Nominations from the two remaining constituencies were scrutinised and held valid today.

Muzaffarpur-cum-Champaran (non-Mohammadan)—Mr. Bipin Bihari Verma (Congress) and Mr. Raghunandan Sinha (Hindu Mahasabha).

Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)—Sheikh Ahmed Gafoor (Nationalist Muslim) and Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman (Muslim League).

MUZAFFARPUR October 31 (A.P.I.)—Mr Raghunandan Singh (Hindu Sabha) has withdrawn his candidature from the Muzaffarpur-cum-Champaran non-Muhammedan constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly today Mr. Bipen Behari Varman (Congress) is thus unopposed.

IN N.-W.F.

PESHAWAR, October 31 (U.P.I.)—It is understood the Central Congress-Parliamentary Board has approved the nomination of Khan Saheb Ghani Khan from the Frontier Province to the Central Assembly.

SATARA BAN LIFTED

POONA October 31 (A.P.I.)—The order banning the entry of Mr. N V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, in the Satara District has been withdrawn by the District Magistrate of Satara

IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, October 31 (A.P.I.)—The scrutiny of nomination papers of candidates for Sambalpur-cum-Balasore and Cuttack-cum-Puri non-Muhammedan constituencies of the Central Assembly was held today. The nomination papers were found in order. Mr. Shankerprasad Misra (Independent) who had filed his nomination in the Sambalpur-cum-Balasore constituency has withdrawn. The other two candidates from this constituency are Mr. Jagannath Das (Congress) and Chiranjilal Agarwal (Independent). There is still time for withdrawal of nominations till tomorrow afternoon.

Out To Serve Muslim Nation

Jinnah Appeals To Voters To Support League Nominees To Achieve Pakistan

A stirring call to the Muslims of India to support the League nominees in the coming elections and thus speed up the achievement of Pakistan was made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Wednesday night when he addressed a meeting at Kaiserbaug Hall.

There was tremendous ovation as Mr. Jinnah marched into the Hall. Muslims even from distant Provinces were present. The hall was packed to capacity and there was an overflowing crowd in the street. Perfect discipline was observed throughout the proceedings. However police officers and constables were vigilant.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Provincial Muslim League, said "There is no other leader but Mr. Jinnah who can guide the Muslims at such a critical period in history. We have full confidence in him." He felt sure that the Muslim League would capture all the seats in the Bombay Province.

As Jinnah stood up, he was greeted with thundering cheers. He had to wait for a few minutes to make his voice heard. He regretted that the hall was too small for such an important meeting, in view of the mammoth gathering. So, he said that he would not take much of their time with a long speech.

First he referred to the message he received from Palestine to observe 26th October as the Palestine Day. He had given a prompt reply assuring their brethren-in-faith in Palestine of their whole-hearted support in their struggle against Imperialism. Palestine, he said, was as dear to the Muslims as Pakistan. Muslims of India, nay the Muslims of the world were united on the issue of Palestine and Arabia. They were prepared for any sacrifice demanded of them.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah referred to the Provincial Parliamentary Boards and their constitution, and how they were appointed in different places to nominate Muslim League candidates. He hoped, especially the Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Board to work honestly and selflessly. If there was any doubt or dispute they could appeal to the Central Parliamentary Board. He finally appealed to every Muslim to support the candidates who secured the Muslim League ticket. He strongly appealed to rejected candidates to understand the significance of their fight and work for Pakistan honestly in a spirit of self sacrifice

Speaking on the question of discipline, Mr. Jinnah emphasised that without discipline, no organisation would ever succeed. Discipline was their watch-word in the coming elections Pakistan, he said, was a question of life and death to Muslims.

He asked the audience whether it was Pakistan or Akhand Hindustan they wanted.

The audience with one voice shouted 'Pakistan'

"If once the Muslim League meets with defeat the Musalmans of India will be no-where.

We have no Press but still we are more politically conscious than the Hindus" said Mr. Jinnah

Continuing, he said that he sent his application to the Central Parliamentary Board, and they had accepted it. Now he was standing before them to assure them that it was his duty to serve the Muslim Nation.

In the new Assembly to be formed he said, there would be questions like post-war planning, reconstruction and Indianisation of the Army and they should clearly understand who would properly lead and guide them in such matters. They should also avoid the traps and snares of their opponents Every leader was interested in his own people If they were prepared to vote for him he was prepared to work for them. If they wanted Mr Husseinbhoy Laljee, they might vote for him.

Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed also spoke and the meeting concluded.

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Gandhiji In Correspondence With Wavell

Two More Letters Said To Have Been Addressed

POONA, Oct. 31. (A.P.I.):—Mahatma Gandhi has addressed two letters to Lord Wavell the Viceroy of India, the Associated Press of India learns. These letters should reach the Viceroy today, while the contents of these letters are not known, those in touch with the Gandhi Camp in Poona declare that these may be connected with the question of clemency for members of the Indian National Army, who are now awaiting their trial in the Delhi Fort by a Court Martial.

It is gathered these are the first letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Wavell since his arrival in Poona, though according to reports from Delhi Lord Wavell had already received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi pleading for clemency for the members of the Indian National Army.

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INDO-PHARMA PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS BOMBAY 14
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The Eighth Death Anniversary of the late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan was observed at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday last. Photo shows Kapileshwari Buwa, Principal of the Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya, addressing the meeting.

AZAD'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH VICEROY CONTINUES

Wants Govt. To Decide On Wholesale Release Of Political Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31 (U.P.I.): "My correspondence with the Viceroy on the question of the release of political prisoners is still continuing", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, to the "United Press of India".

"It is a matter of deep regret", continued Maulana Azad, "that the Government is not able to come to a decision as to the wholesale release of political prisoners. The release is being made in batches and by stages. Constant representations have to be made and specific issues have to be raised. A large number of [illegible] should be released immediately. Still I hope they will not be kept any further in prison."

The conference is expected to about two weeks.

Azad Surprised At India Govt.'s Silence

CALCUTTA, October 30 (U.P.I.): "I am surprised at the attitude of silence maintained by the Government of India in regard to the stories of atrocities and inhuman treatment meted out to the prisoners in Delhi and Lahore Fort Jails which are appearing in the Press from prominent persons", observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in an interview to the "United Press of India".

The Congress President added: "It was stated by the Secretary of State for India some time ago in Parliament in reply to a question that no third degree methods would be employed in regard to the prisoners of the August movement. Now that definite allegations of torture and inhuman treatment to the prisoners lodged in the Delhi and Lahore Fort Jails appeared in the Press, it is a clear duty of the Government to state their position and institute proper enquiries."

"Dr. Rish of Lahore", continued Maulana Azad, 'asked me to set up a commission of enquiry. To my mind it is not necessary in the face of statements issued by the nephews of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Rish of Lahore, Maulana Moniruzzaman Islamabadi, Pandit Shelbhadra Yajee, Mr. Hiralal Lohia and others. These statements must be taken as correct in the absence of any categorical denial by the authorities concerned."

PRESIDENT FEELING BETTER

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31 (U. P. I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is expected to leave for Bindhyachal, near Mirzapore, in the first week of November and intends staying there till the end of November if the climate of the place suits him.

Enquired about his health, Maulana Azad told the "United Press of India" that he was now feeling better but the general condition of his health was far from satisfactory. He was just feeling the effect of the good climate of Srinagar when he had to leave that place for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the A.-I.C.C., which had to be convened a little earlier when originally contemplated as many urgent issues cropped up owing to the decision of the Government to hold elections. Pressure and strain of work had adversely affected his health.

A.-I.C.C. IN DECEMBER

Replying to another question the Congress President said that the Working Committee and the A.-I.C.C. might not be called earlier than the last week of December as the only urgent question of issuing the Election Manifesto had been disposed of.

The Congress President also added that he was very keen on the holding of the plenary session of the Congress as early as possible and he made some efforts during the Poona meeting of the Working Committee for holding the session early. But in view of the forthcoming elections both Central and Provincial, and the Congress election itself, it was said that the plenary session of the Congress would be difficult to be held in March or April. However, he thought that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee would reconsider the whole matter and a final decision would be arrived at.

Kamath Urges Release Of Sirkar

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (U.P.I.): An appeal to the Press and the people to carry on a relentless campaign for the immediate release of patriots like Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar "who are battling for life against heavy odds" has been issued by Mr. H. V. Kamath, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, in a Press statement to-day.

Mr. Kamath reveals that Mr. Sircar is now lying seriously ill in the J. J. Hospital and his heart, sight and hearing have been seriously affected and one of his arms and legs have been practically paralysed. The medical treatment he has been receiving, Mr. Kamath adds, in hospital is hopelessly inadequate in its scope and delitory in its nature.

"Notwithstanding all these grave development", Mr. Kamath continues, "Government seems to pay no heed to demands for his release. I understand that doctors have strongly recommended his immediate release on grounds of health, but that the authorities in Bombay or Delhi are standing in the way. All the members of the Forward Bloc who had been arrested along with him last [illegible] where Gandhiji came. [illegible] passed very sarcastic remarks discou

SECRET PACT ON ATOMIC BOMB ENERGY

Labour M.P. Demands Publication of Agreement

LONDON, Oct. 30. (Reuter): A secret agreement on Atomic energy between Mr. Winston Churchill and the Late President Roosevelt which is stated to have left peacetime development of this energy very much to the discretion of the United States President, was mentioned in the House of Commons last night in the debate on adjournment.

Captain Blackburn (Labour) asked the Prime Minister to publish the agreement—which he said took place at Quebec in September 1943—at the earliest possible moment, so that the House could consider if it should be ratified.

He urged international control of research and production and concentration on peacetime use of Atomic energy.

The story, he said, gave cause for axiety when one inquired what firms were managing the plants on behalf of the American War Department—names unpleasing to Russian ear. Enormous factories in the State of Washington were managed by the firm of Dunpont, which as was well-known, he said, had agreements with Imperial Chemical Industries in Britain and I. G. Farben in Germany, which provided for their own revival after the war and which were properly regarded in Russian quarters as part of an encirclement policy directed against them.

the light of these facts, the attitude of the Government towards Mr. Sircar can only be construed as an act of vendetta.

Concluding, Mr. Kamath says: 'The sands are fast running out and action must be taken at once heart and soul into the struggle and our headquarters were shifted from

MILITARY VANDALISM IN PATNA DISTRICT

Jagat Narain Says 30 Killed At Mokamghat: Harijan Woman And Child Shot Dead

PATNA, October 31 (U.P.I.)—Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar, has issued the following statement:

"It is with heavy heart that I returned from the towns of Barh, Bakhtiarpur and Mokama in the Patna district and certain areas near about my village in Sandesh and Sadar Sub-division, Sahabad district, a few days back. Reckless and indiscriminate shooting and acts of vandalism, cruelty and torture which were indulged by the military and armed police in the presence and under orders of responsible officials of these places leave one simply aghast. They are but a few of numerous places in almost every part of this province where such cruelties and vandalism were indulged in and where utmost licence was given by the Government to the military and officials to terrorise, and subdue the rising spirit of the people in as ruthless a manner as possible.

CHILD SHOT DEAD

"At Mokama I saw Brahmadeo Singh who was shot and received three bullet wounds under the orders of the S.D.O. himself, because he refused to part with his stick which he was carrying while going from a shop to dine in his house and which was being forcibly snatched away from him. I went to the house of a Harijan whose innocent wife and a child had been shot down by the military just for the fun of it. So also a poor and innocent son of a cowboy of the same town.

"I was told that nearly thirty men had been killed in and near about Mokamaghat and the worst cruelties had been perpetrated at Malpore where the people had been shot, looted and tortured. Malpore was not easily accessible being surrounded by mud and water and I could not therefore visit it. At Bakhtiarpur two persons, Mongal Singh and Nathun Gope, member of the Patna District Board were shot dead. I visited the village of Rawaich which was surrounded and looted by the military. At Barh one person was shot down while addressing a meeting.

SHOOTINGS NEAR KOLDAR

"At Sandich I saw the house of a Congressman where almost all properties were looted by dacoits under police encouragements. I went and saw the house of Chandramani Singh in the village of Narvirpur, Sahabad. I learnt of the horrible manner in which the people of the village, who were reluctant in breaking the roof of Chandramani were lashed and dragged by their feet from one end to another till they bled profusely and were left senseless under orders of high police officials of the district. I saw how mercilessly the house was broken and damaged and was going to be set on fire but was spared that fate because a neighbour pointed out that his house would also be burnt down. I learnt how two innocent men were shot down in the village of Chanch and also in what manner shootings took place near about Koldar. Wherever you go, you hear the same tale of terrorism and cruelty perpetrated in a most heartless manner imaginable.

"Bihar where people's response was most intense during the last August movement had been the greatest sufferer. Every district bears ample indelible traces of it. I would invite Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to come and see for himself at least of some of these areas of Bihar to get an idea of sufferings which the people had to undergo during that period.

STORY OF HOW SUBHAS WAS BURNT IN AIR CRASH

Cremation At Taihoku: Habibur Rahman Takes Ashes To Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (U.P.A.): There is not the slightest doubt that Subhas Chandra Bose died at 7 p.m. on August 18th at the Taihoku Hospital, Formosa, six hours after the 'plane in which he was travelling to Tokyo crashed on the Taihoku Airfield, an authoritative source told the United Press of America correspondent, Leslie Nakishima, to-day.

The informant, who asked that his name be withheld, said that he was a passenger with ten others in a Japanese Army bi-motored bomber in which Bose and Staff Officer Habibur Rahman were flying to Japan.

Bose left Singapore on the morning of August 16 after he had heard of the Japanese surrender. He arrived at Bangkok the next morning and changed to another bi-motored bomber in which he flew to Tourane, Indo-China, where he spent the night.

He left the next morning and arrived at Taihoku at 2 p.m. A half-hour later the 'plane began the final leg of the trip and had hardly gained an altitude of three hundred feet after just clearing the runway when there was an explosion. The informant said that one propeller of the broken 'plane began wobbling and although the pilot tried to hold the 'plane steady, it crashed at the edge of the airfield. Fires started at both ends of the 'plane.

BODY IN FLAMES

Bose, in uniform, was sitting to the left immediately behind the pilot with Rahman behind Bose. Bose. suffering a head injury and covered with flaming gasoline, rushed from the 'plane trying to rip off his uniform. Rahman, though his hands were burning, succeeded in removing most of Bose's clothing

Within 15 minutes ambulance had picked up Bose and Rahman who lay near the flaming 'plane.

Bose was conscious for six hours until he died. Rahman, lying in the bed next to Bose, was severely burned about the hands and face but recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital three weeks later.

Rahman requested that Bose's body be taken to Tokyo but the coffin which the Japanese prepared was over six feet long and couldn't be taken in a plane. Then the body was cremated at Taihoku on August 22 and Rahman took the ashes to Tokyo where the Indian community held a funeral service on September 14 at the Renkoji Temple, Suginami.

Rationing Offices To Remain Closed On Monday

Sunday, November 4 being a Divali holiday, all Ward Rationing Offices will remain closed on that day and also on Monday, which is their usual holiday.

All Civil Supply Godowns, Government Grain Shops, skim milk powder centres, the potato godown and vegetable stalls will remain closed on Monday, November 5 which is also a Divali holiday.

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Wall Street Steady On Reports Of Pay Increasing And Maintenance Of Existing Prices

Heavy Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. Wall Street opened irregular and hesitant. Leaders continued to retreat when declines at Mid-day ranging to one point. Accounts were again lightened because of possible repercussions from the awaited wage and price policy. The murky labour picture offset tax optimism. The market then developed a firmer tendency following the overwhelming house approval of the tax bill, led by rails and assorted industrials with earlier losses wiped out and gains upto one point fairly numerous. Cautiousness still persisted however pending President Truman's address which Wall Street hears would advocate pay increases and maintenance of the existing prices in the majority of cases. The session closed very steady.

American Telephone (156 1/2) 156-1/2 Amerex Corpn (37) 37-1/4 Anaconda Copper Mining (38-1/2) 38-1/2 Chase National Bank (44-1/2) 44-3/4 Consolidated Oil (16-3/4) 16-3/4 Firestone Tyre (68-1/2) 68.5/8 General Electric (46-1/4) 46-1/8 General Motors (72) 72-1/4 Ingersol Band (131-1/2) 131-1/2 Internaional Nickel (34-3/8) 34-1/4 National City Bank of New York (48-1/2) 48 New York Central Rail Road (27-1/8) 27-1/2 Socony Vaccum Corp (16-1/4) 16-1/4 Texas Corporation (56-1/8) 56 Union Carbon and Carbide (95) 95-3/4 U. S. Smelting Raining (68) 68-1/2 U. S. Steel Corpn (78) 78-1/4 Western Union Telegraph (50-5/8) 51-1/8

RISE IN COTTON

New York cotton opened steady. The market was quiet but steady awaiting President Truman's wage and price message tonight and the announcement of mid-October parity prices after the close and also developments in connection with the Pace and Thomas bills. Prices then sagged slightly in sympathy with stocks and more or less hedges but steadied on trade support and price fixing against textile orders with a tendency to re-emphasise recent factors such as inflation psychology export credits and lower crop ideas. Latterly prices firmed on covering prior to President Truman's message and the announcement of mid-October parity prices and scarcity of contracts which intensified the rally with hedges light despite generally favourable weather. The session closed firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains ruled quiet and irregular with a general inclination to await Truman's address Covering and absence of offerings steadied rye while other grains eased slightly on hedging and commission house selling partially influenced by ideal weather in the maize belt and lack of additional purchases of oats by the commodity credit Corporation.

Dec. (1.77-1/2 to 1.77-1/2) 1.77-1/8 to 1.77-1/8
May (1.75-3/4 to 1.75-3/4) 1.75-1/2 to 1.75-3/8
July (1.69-1/8 to 1.69-1/4) 1.68-7/8 to 1.68-3/4

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct 30.	
December	23.63+14
Dec. highest (2-58 p m)	23.70+16
Dec. lowest (10 a m)	23.54
January	23.76+14
March	23.82+15
July	23.68—13
October	23.20+13
Middling Spot	24.28+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.	
December	23.65+09
March	23.80+11
May	23.82+12
July	23.68
Middling Spot	23.40+15

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL. NEW YORK, Oct 30.	
December	23.62
March	23.76
May	23.78

Bombay Markets Celebrate Sardar's Birthday

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Today being Sardar's Birthday, Bombay markets Cotton, Bullion, Shares and Produce remained entirely closed.

Trading Hours In Cotton During Divali

The local cotton market will remain open during Diwali Holidays as under. 2nd November. From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday 3rd November from 12-30 p.m. to 2 p.m. Sunday 4th November from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. midnight. Monday 5th November from 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 873 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

I C C January Highest 391-1/2 Lowest 386-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 390
I C C March Highest 401 Lowest 396-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 399-3/4
I C C May Highest 413 Lowest 408-1/2 Closing at 5-30 p m 411-3/4
Karachi 2F Jan. Highest 41/5/0 Lowest 40/12/0 Closing at 5-30 p m 41/4/3

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT, Oct. 31.

Cocoanuts Raw 9/8 Dry 100 Cocoanut oil 370 Copra Office 245 Dilpasand 260 Madrasnottam 265 Goodgooda 260 Pepper Wynaad 350 Country 340 Dry-ginger Chernad 250 Ernad 230 Coffee Robusta 90

NEWS ON EXCLUSION OF AMERICANS FROM STERLING AREAS

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. (U.P.A.): The National Association of Manufacturers News to-day reported in an dispatch from Washington that the British financial delegation has been informed that should England continue to shut United States exporters out of sterling markets, some action by the United States is bound to result.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 & 2 months, 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.
B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D D. 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D 1/6 3/32.
LONDON/NEW YORK:
Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D D. Rs 332 3/4.
Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs 328.
LONDON/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299 D D. Rs. 297 1/2.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady dull.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c, Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c. 12 months 1-1/4 p c
Tone—Very Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, October 29. (Reuter): Business on the stock markets to-day was rather quieter than usually for a Monday but the undertone generally was very steady. Only selective support appeared for industrial shares, which continue to reflect the budget concessions. British funds inclined easier under some offerings but there was quiet investment buying in British railways. There was sizeable buying in South African Gold mines especially developer issues which were encouraged by hopes of good development news. Foreign bonds ruled quiet and were slightly easier especially far-eastern issues, while international dollar stocks were very quiet and scarcely changed. The rather cloudy political picture caused some hesitancy in the markets.

Investments In Government Loans

NEW DELHI, October 30. (A. P. I.): During the four weeks ended October 20, Rs. 32 1/2 crores were invested in Central Government loans, of which subscriptions to the 3 per cent. second Victory Loan 1959-61 account for Rs. 11 3/4 crores and receipts from other loans on sale through the Reserve Bank for Rs. 20 3/4 crores, says a press note.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c.	92
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	103-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-5/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	89-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Oct. 30.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Oct. 30.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) unoffered
Australian Wheat (Bulk) 59 Oct-/ Nov. quoted

INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

Cove Urges Need For Closer Cohesion Between Various Groups

LONDON, Oct. 30: The need for closer cohesian between various groups in England which support Indian nationalism was expressed by Mr. W. G. Cove Labour Backbencher Member of Parliament in a talk with Reuter's political correspondent.

Mr. Cove declared: "We have to show complete unity in Britain if we are to give our influence the maximum impact in the cause of Indian independence. All sections of his opinion interested in Indian independence should come together for this on specific purpose. Events are moving quickly and the day of Indian self-determination draws near.

In England we have some few thousand Indian nationalists. As separate entities their influence is considerable. As one compact force this influence would be considerably increased."

CALL TO SUBJECT PEOPLES OF ASIA

Burmese Patriot Leader Urges Joint Action To Shake Off Shackles

RANGOON, Oct. 30 frankly We, Burmese Nationalists, want no racial discrimination of any kind, but there is the Indian problem in Burma. There is also the problem of landlordism in which Indians are involved. That is for us to solve in due course. But I tell India and the world that all vested interests in Burma whether they are Indians Burmese or British will have to be controlled. I emphasise that, as it involves everyone irrespective of colour or country.

Only those domiciled in Burma have the attendant privileges. Indians who adopt the attitude that they enjoy the full rights of the Burmese while retaining their rights as Indians should know that they cannot have both. They must make up their minds.

WHY PAKISTAN

"About Pakistan, all I will say is that it is only justifiable if it is necessary for self-determination. If it is not, then Pakistan is regrettable. As I have inicated, I hope Pakistan will not be necessary, but it is for Indians themselves to decide that.

"We Burmese used to take inspiration from Indian politics, but to-day we do not, because we have adapted ourselves to our own conditions. That does not mean that we do not want to go together with India towards our joint goal. If it is at all possible to do so we want to work together and go forward together.

"I have met Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I look forward eagerly to seeing them again. We look to India to share our nationalist inspirations. I believe that India to-day has only one issue and it is attainment of unity. All Indians must be united.

INDIAN UNITY

"Whether they are workers, businessmen or big industrialists, they must unite at once on the common issue of Indian unity. Any Indian who is a true patriot cannot but agree that national unity alone can make possible the attainment of freedom. Big businessmen must unite on the basis of proposals of the type propounded by Pandit Nehru for the nationalisation of big industries in the interests of India. As I see it, as an observer in Burma, there is no problem and no major issue in India except unity. We Burmese must pray for Indian unity because from India we can draw inspiration."

Pro-Leaguers Insult Assam Congress Chief

Snatch Off His Gandhi Cap And Trample It Under Foot

SIBSAGAR (Assam-, Oct. 27. (A.P.I.): The Gandhi Cap of the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Maulvi Muhammad Tayebulla, was snatched from his head and trampled under foot by some Muslim youths shouting Muslim League slogans, while he was proceeding to Golaghat from here.

The youths met Maulvi Tayebulla on the road and asked that he should resign from the Congress and join the Muslim League. Maulvi Tayebulla said that he could not discuss the subject on the road as he was proceeding to Golaghat but said that he would not for any reason give up the struggle for independence. Islam, he said, was independence, and independence was Islam.

The youths then snatched Maulvi Tayebulla's Gandhi Cap and trampled it under foot.

A meeting held under the auspices of the Sibsagar Students' Union adopted a resolution condemning this insulting and unruly behaviour to Maulvi Tayebulla.

Maulvi Tayebulla is touring this area to survey the situation in connection with the forthcoming elections. He told the Associated Press correspondent that all seats would be contested by the Congres.

Churchill May Retire To Write Memoirs

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuter): Rumours that Mr. Winston Churchill intends to retire at the end of the year to write his memoirs are growing, reports the Liberal "News Chronicle" today.

It says those who expect him to resign believe that he will go to the House of Lords where he will play the role of an "elder statesman" whenever necessary.

500 MILES OF NEW RLY. LINE TO BE BUILT

Hyderabad's Post-War Plan Revealed In Budget Note

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (By Mail).

"The war job has been done"—this is the dominant note of the Nizam's State Railway Budget Estimates for 1945-46 presented by the State Railway Board. They reveal a prospective surplus of Rs. 26 lakhs in the gross earnings as compared with the actuals for 1944-45.

Nawab Liakar Jung Bahadur, officiating Finance Member, who presided over the Press Conference at which the Budget Estimates were released, made it clear that the public could not expect travelling facilities miraculously to return at once to pre-war standards. "Many controls will have to continue," he warned.

The Nawab, however, delighted the Conference by lifting the curtain a little on the plans for the opening of new and extension of existing railway lines in the post-war period. He revealed. "We have not been idle in our planning. We have already investigated the possibilities of about 500 miles of new railway and some is already under survey. We have been able to arrange for material sufficient to open a section of the Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway next year. We have plans to improve our public services....and in particular to provide better and more convenient services."

One of the greatest difficulties which confronted the Railway Administration during these six years of war has been an unprecedented increase in traffic.

The number of passengers carried by the N. S. Railway last year exceedde seventeen million nearly double the pre-war figure.

Similarly, the number of passengers carried by the Railway's Road Services increased from 17 millions in 1943-44 to 19 millions in 1944-45, while goods traffic registered an increase of about 40 per cent over the pre-war figure.

The Railway also maintained a fleet of about 150 vehicles for moving food-grains either to the centres of consumption or to railway points for transport to their final destination.

FREE

50 French Art Pictures and other funny pictures of life in very attractive and charming poses all bound in a beautiful album price Rs 2/8/-, sent on receipt of As -/6/- in advance. We also enclose absolutely FREE 17 pictures of most beautiful girls from India.

D. G. SUPPLY CO.,
DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.
P. B. 221, LAHORE.

Diamond Jubilee

1885 1945

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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

INDIA'S FOREMOST REMEDY FOR ACHES AND PAINS.

For relieving Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains and Muscular Pains. See LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is available until next July.

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facts about the

3%
SECOND
VICTORY LOAN
1959-61

The First 3% Victory Loan (1957) was withdrawn in February 1945, after more than Rs. 112 Crores had been invested in less than eleven months.

The 3% Second Victory Loan (1959-61), issued on similar excellent terms, is now available until further notice.

THE LOAN can be bought through your Bankers who will arrange everything, or you can apply to the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Cawnpore or to Branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places or to any Government Treasury

DIVIDENDS at the rate of 3% per annum less Income-Tax will be sent to your address twice a year on the 15th August and 15th February.

NO LIMIT is set to the amount you can invest in this Loan.

SAFETY of capital is assured. The Loan is redeemable at par not earlier than 15th August 1959 and not later than 15th August 1961.

REALISATION of your investment is possible at any time, since the Loan is readily salable in the market. Apply now!

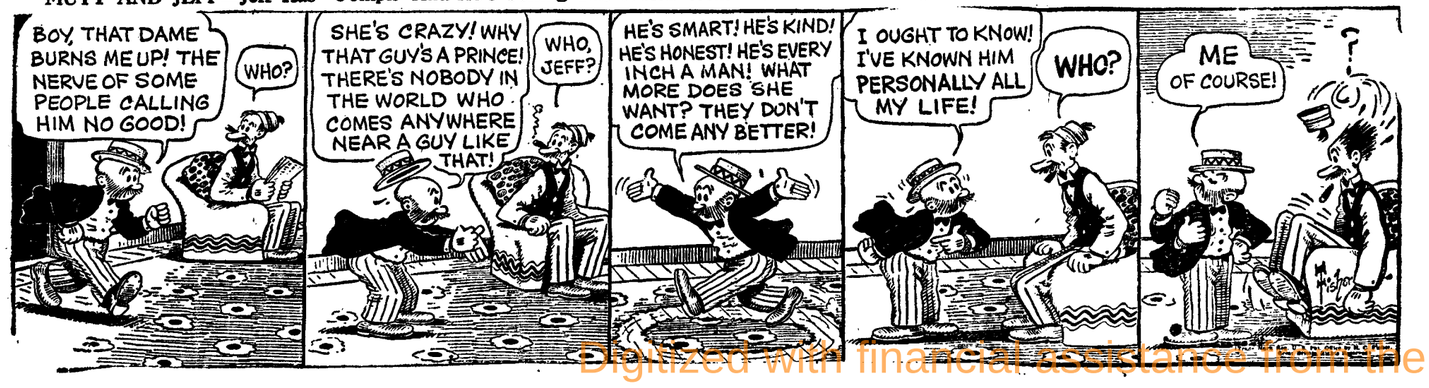
REFUNDS of Income-Tax will be obtainable by holders of the Loan who are not liable to Income-Tax or who are liable to Income-Tax at a lower rate.

AAA 222

Save and Lend-Buy
3%
SECOND
VICTORY LOAN
1959-61

ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Has 'Oomph' And He's Telling The World With His Mouth Wide Open — By BUD FISHER


BOY, THAT DAME BURNS ME UP! THE NERVE OF SOME PEOPLE CALLING HIM NO GOOD!
WHO?
SHE'S CRAZY! WHY THAT GUY'S A PRINCE! THERE'S NOBODY IN THE WORLD WHO COMES ANYWHERE NEAR A GUY LIKE THAT!
WHO, JEFF?
HE'S SMART! HE'S KIND! HE'S HONEST! HE'S EVERY INCH A MAN! WHAT MORE DOES SHE WANT? THEY DON'T COME ANY BETTER!
I OUGHT TO KNOW! I'VE KNOWN HIM PERSONALLY ALL MY LIFE!
WHO?
ME OF COURSE!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1|8|-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated girl for a Hindu Punjabi boy of 26/27, educated, flourished cloth business living in Bombay, Holds Landed House property, Cash also. Apply immediately Box No. 9845, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

If you want any kind of Employment (in India or Abroad) apply to Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 9842

Wanted influential and experienced Canvassers everywhere on very lucrative terms. Particulars from Box No. 9837, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduate Teachers for English, Science, Geography higher classes, Anglo-Vernacular School. Salary according to qualifications. Apply. Box No. 9835, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Resident House Surgeon, (one Junior and one Senior) to Haji Sachooali Free Eye Hospital, Parel, Bombay. Honorarium Rs. 50 per month. Free quarters. Apply Dr. M. K. Sathe, before 12th November 1945. 9833

Applications are invited for the post of District and Sessions Judge in a Rajputana State. Candidates must be Law graduates and should have legal or Judicial experience of six or seven years. Salary Rs. 250|- rising upto Rs. 350|- p. m. Selection after interview at candidate's expense. Apply with full particulars regarding age, experience, academic qualifications, reference, etc., not later than November 25, 1945, to Box No. 5351, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Salesman will be required shortly for Bombay showroom and territory by British distributors of special, high-grade office equipment. Must be somewhat mechanically minded and capable of interviewing senior executives. Write in confidence giving age, full details of education, commercial and selling experience, remuneration expected, when available etc. to Box No 5340A, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Graduate Assistant Teachers for the Dhrangadhra and Halvad High Schools. Pay Rs 50-5/2-80-5-100 with dearness allowance (i.e. Rs. 14/- on pay from Rs. 50 to 74 and Rs. 16/- on pay from Rs. 75 to 100) B.T.s and those with previous experience will be preferred and will be given a higher start. Service is pensionable. Apply to Education Officer, Dhrangadhra State with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications, previous experience, mother tongue, second language, special subjects, etc. 5331

Wanted well educated, sympathetic lady to take charge and direct upbringing and education of two Hindu children aged 5 and 7. Apply Box No. 5311, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of a Technical Draughtsman in the scale of Rs. 70-3-130. Those possessing a diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from the College of Engineering, Poona, or its equivalent, only need apply, before 10th November, 1945, on a form which will be supplied free. Applicants should know Marathi well and should not ordinarily be above 25 years of age. A. Khan, Educational Inspector, S.D. Dharwar. 5324

First-class Typewriter Mechanics required by leading concern in Fort. Good Pay. Permanency. Provident Fund. Only very competent men—preferably with pre-war experience—should apply. All applications treated in confidence. Box No. 5340, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.E. and thoroughly experienced Electrical Engineer, well-versed in Deutz Diesel Oil Engine. Apply immediately with full particulars, copies of Testimonials and Salary expected to: KESCO, P.O. Kholvad, Via. Kathor. (9826)

Wanted one Midwife for Kanodar Dispensary (Palanpur State) apply with testimonials to Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur N.G. (5328)

OFFICE PREMISES WANTED

Wanted one small office room with a telephone connection, please communicate with Box No. 9832, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply Prospectus Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (5347)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents throughout India for high class toilet products Post Box No. 590, Bombay, 1. (9771)

A leading Passenger Transport Company wants advertising agents. Apply to Box No. 5353, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents, Canvassers and wholesale dealer for selling horn and M.O.P. Button on decent commission. Jewel Button Factory, Ramakanta Nandy Lane, Dacca. (9824)

AGENCIES WANTED

The Madras United Agencies, 13. West Cott Road, Royapettah, Madras, invite sole agencies for Madras presidency Building materials, machineries and tools, patent products Excellent constructive organization. Please write terms and conditions. 9770

PUBLIC NOTICES

REVISED PRICES OF COCOANUT OIL

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(SUPPLY),
Bombay Castle, 30th October 1945
ORDER.

No. 54/IV-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of the Order issued in Government Notification in the Finance Department (Supply) No. 54/IV-A dated the 26th January 1944, that is to say in so far as it relates to cocoanut oil other than perfumed cocoanut hair oil the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that—

(1) cocoanut oil other than perfumed cocoanut hair oil shall not be sold at any place within the limits of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, at prices higher than those specified below, namely:—

Cocoanut oil other than perfumed cocoanut hail oil (naked) Ex-Works price Rs. 990 per ton
Retail price Rs. 0-7-6 per lb.

(2) no dealer in cocoanut oil other than perfumed cocoanut hair oil within the limits of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District shall, on demand and offer of price, refuse to sell cocoanut oil available with him to any person at the rates specified in clause (1);

(3) every such dealer shall—
(a) display and keep displayed in a conspicuous position in each place of his business a copy of this Order;
(b) in respect of every sale of cocoanut oil (other than perfumed cocoanut hair oil), on demand, issue to a purchaser a cash memorandum or other memorandum containing full and correct particulars of the quantity sold and the rate at which it is sold.

EXPLANATION:—For the purpose of this Order, "the Bombay Suburban District" means the Bombay Suburban District as constituted immediately before the 1st day of October 1945.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above Order should be given by—

(a) Publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette; (b) Publication of the same in the following newspapers namely:—(1) "Times of India", Bombay; (2) "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay; (3) "The Bombay Samachar", Bombay; (4) "Nawakal", Bombay; (5) "Iqbal" Bombay; (6) "Dainik Hindustan" Bombay. (c) affixing copies thereof to the notice boards in the revenue offices in the Bombay Suburban District, and announcing by beat of drum in the Bombay Suburban District that copies of the Order have been so affixed; (d) supplying copies of the same to the following trade associations, namely:—(1) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; (2) The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association, Bombay; (3) The Bombay Cocoanut Oil Association, Bombay.

By order of the Governor
of Bombay,
D. S. BAKHLE,
Secretary to Government.
5356

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1945 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to sanction declaration of Dividend at Rs. 20|- per ordinary share, free of income-tax, and Rs. 15|- per Preference share, less income-tax, for the year ended 30-6-1945, to elect Directors in place of those retiring, and to elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

For The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10-10-45.
(5120)

FINANCIAL

Rs. 5,000|- capital required for a paying post-war scheme. Details apply Box No. 9769, "Bombay Chronicle."

Loans, given against shops, factories, policies, Officers, at cheap interest. Kantilal Company, 28, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 9838

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free part-time service and reasonable rent in return for accommodation to a Hindu bachelor. Write Box No. 9831, "Bombay Chronicle."

We look after properties, collect rents, pay taxes, etc. Our motto is service G.P.O. Box 1231, Bombay. 9839

For Agents Agencies Business Schemes wealth. Join "Trade League", 24|26, Ramghat Benares. (9823)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Paper Mills, Paint Manufacturers, Calico Printers, Laundries and Ink Manufacturers—we sell water soluble blue which is 50 times stronger than Ultramarine Blue. Please write for price and sample to Indian Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (5265)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 15th November, 1945, at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 1/2, Mubarak Manzil, (2nd floor) 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for consideration and adoption of the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 31st December 1944, the declaration of dividend, the election of Directors who retire by rotation, the appointment of Auditors and to fix their remuneration, to consider, approve and if thought fit to confirm, the Resolution of the Board of Directors re: the mistake in showing of Authorised Capital in Balance Sheets from 1926 to 1941, and any other business of the Company. The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1945 to THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1945, both days inclusive.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be posted to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Thursday, the 8th November 1945, and will be payable on and after the 15th December, 1945.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
P. V. JOSHI,
Chairman
5359

FOR SALE

3½ ton Lorries in first class working condition. Chevrolet, Ford and International 1943 model. Apply Box No. 5321 "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. YAKUB ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHOY is no longer in my employment and has no connection whatsoever with my business and is not authorised to represent me in any way.

A. DHARAMSEY,
Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
9787

NOTICE

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPT.,
Gymnasium Road, Bombay,
31st October, 1945.

THE CASH TRANSACTIONS of the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Department, will be closed on Saturday the 3rd November, 1945.

E. SHEEHY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M. V. & Taxation, Bombay.
5362

NOTICE.

STOCK RETURN OF CLOTH FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1945.

THE ABOVE MENTIONED RETURN is due from all the holders of cloth licences including Hawkers by the 10th November 1945. It is to be submitted in the prescribed form to the Provincial Textile Controller, Kalachowki, Parel Road, Bombay, so far as licences in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are concerned and to the District Magistrates concerned else-where.

2. The statement should be duly signed by the owner(s) or the person(s) authorised to sign on his| their behalf.

3. Class of licence and the licence No. of new licences (where issued) and only licence number of old licences should be given in the stock return.

4. Even if there is no stock to report on 31st October 1945 the statement in the prescribed form with remarks nil must be submitted.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile Controller,
Bombay.
Bombay, 31st October, 1945.
(5356)

NOTICE

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED

(Issue of 352,711 New Shares of Rs. 100/- each at Rs. 50/- Premium)

Re: CONVERSION OF COUPONS INTO WHOLE SHARES

THE LAST DATE for the conversion of Coupons into whole shares, which was originally fixed at 31st October 1945, has now been extended by the Directors to 30TH NOVEMBER 1945

Applicants holding Receipts from the Company's Bankers for Application Deposit for Coupons are requested to surrender those Receipts to the Company, duly discharged, for exchanging same with the Coupons proper, which are ready for delivery.

Parties who have not yet taken delivery of the Application Deposit Receipts for Coupons from the Company's Bankers The Bank of India, Ltd., or The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay are, therefore, requested to take IMMEDIATE ACTION in the matter.

For The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd.,
CEMENT AGENCIES LTD.,
Managing Agents;
J. H. PATEL,
Managing Director.
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th October, 1945.
5354

PUBLIC NOTICES

HOME DEPARTMENT (A.R.P.).
Council Hall, Bombay
31st October, 1945.

ORDER
DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

No. 815-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend with effect from 1st November 1945 the Sand (Control of Distribution) Order, 1944, as follows, namely:—

In the said Order—

(i) in sub-clause (2) of clause 1, for the words "Thana Mahal and Kalyan Taluka" the words "Thana and Kalyan Talukas" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause (b) of clause 2, the words "and holds a license in the form hereto appended granted by the Controller" shall be deleted;

(iii) clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 shall be deleted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 9, for the words and figures "to any person duly authorised to acquire it in accordance with clauses 4 and 7 on demand by such person and on" the words "on demand and" shall be substituted;

(v) in clause 13, for the words and figures "as to the procedure to be followed by the authorities issuing the written orders, licenses and sub-licenses referred to in clauses 4 and 5 and generally" the words "to the Controller" shall be substituted;

(vi) the Form of License appended to the Order shall be deleted;

(vii) for the existing Schedule, the following new Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE
(See clause 9. (1))

Places from which sand is obtained. 1	Place at which sand is sold. 2	Maximum Price. 3
1. Mumbra or Bhayander.	All bunders and Railway Stations in the City of Bombay.	Rs. 15/- per 100 c.ft. F.O.R. any Rly. Station.
2. Mumbra, Bhayander, Arnala or Dativera.	—do—	Rs. 16/- per 100 c.ft. ex-wharf.
3. Dharamtar or any other place.	—do—	Rs. 15/- per 100 c.ft delivered ex-wharf.
4. Mumbra.	All bunders in Trombay Islands and Ghatkopar Bunder in Bombay Suburban District.	Rs. 15/- per 100 c.ft. F.O.R. any Railway Station.
5. Mumbra.	—do—	Rs. 16/- per 100 c.ft. delivered ex-wharf.
6. Dharamtar or any other place.	—do—	Rs. 15/- per 100 c.ft. delivered ex-wharf.
7. Any place in Mumbra, Bhayander, Bassein Creek and Ulhas River	Bhayander, Ghodbunder, Kolshet, Mumbra and Kalyan.	Rs. 8/- per 100 c.ft delivered ex-wharf. Rs. 10/- per 100 c.ft. delivered loaded into wagons at Bhayander or Mumbra

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the Orders should be given by:—

(a) Publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette;

(b) Publication of the same in the following two newspapers, namely:—

(1) The "Times of India".
(2) The "Bombay Chronicle".

(c) Supplying a copy of the Order to the Darukhana Sand Merchants' Association, Bombay

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
G. G. DREWE,
Secretary to Government.

No. 815-I-C.—The Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to cancel the Order issued in Government Notification in the Home Department (A.R.P.), No. 815-C (II), dated 10th June 1944.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
G. G. DREWE,
Secretary to Government.
5365

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporationed in Hyderabad Dn.)

NOTICE.

THE FIVE SHARE Certificates Nos. 3625 to 3629 of this Company issued in the name of Mrs. Virbaiji Cawasji Patel and Nowroji Ardeshir Patel of 11, Rustom Bagh, 1st Floor Victoria Road, Bombay 27, are reported to have been lost in Postal Transit. Any person having claim to them should notify to the Company within a fortnight, after which duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the parties concerned.

C. S. TYABJEE,
Managing Agent,
For The Industrial Trust Fund, H.E.H. The Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad—Dn. 1st Nov. 1945.
(5352)

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

LOST OR MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates for Nineteen Ordinary Shares of this Company bearing distinctive Nos. 29281 to 29299 inclusive standing in the name of Bai Manibai Chaturbhuj Jivandas have been LOST or MISLAID Any person having any claim in respect of the said shares should notify to the registered office of the Company at Prospect Chambers, 317/21, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date. If no claim is received duplicates of shares will be issued.

For & On behalf of:
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 30th October, 1945.
5355

THE ARYAN CHAMPION INSCE. CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that four Share Certificates Nos. 827, 828, 832, 834 for shares Nos 2831 to 2840, 2841 to 2850, 2881 to 2890, 2901 to 2910 respectively standing in the name of Mr. Kishorilal Kakar of Amritsar have been either LOST or STOLEN. An application has been received from Mr. Kishorilal Kakar for the issue of duplicate share certificates. Anybody having any right or claim to these shares should lodge their objections with the Company within one month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to him.

D. M. KUMTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st Nov., '45.
5361

HOME DEPARTMENT (A.R.P.)
Council Hall, Bombay,
31st October, 1945.
ORDER
Defence of India Rules.

No. 1024-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend with effect from 1st November, 1945, the Tiles (Control of Distribution) Order, 1944, as follows, namely:

In the said Order—

(i) in sub-clause (2) of clause 1 and in the Schedule for the word "Mahal" wherever it occurs, the word "Taluka" shall be substituted;

(ii) clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 shall be deleted;

(iii) in sub-clause (2) of clause 9, for the words and figures "to any person duly authorised to acquire them in accordance with clauses 4 and 7 on demand by such person and on" the words "on demand and" shall be substituted;

(iv) in clause 13, for the words and figures "as to the procedure to be followed by the authorities issuing the written orders, licenses, and sub-licenses referred to in clauses 4 and 5 and generally" the words "to the Controller" shall be substituted.

No. 1024-I-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to cancel with effect from 1st November 1945 the Order issued in Government Notification in the Home Department (A.R.P.) No. 1024-C(IV), dated the 18th May, 1944.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the Orders should be given by:—

(a) publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette;
(b) publication of the same in the following two newspapers, namely "The Times of India", Bombay. "The Bomoay Chronicle", Bombay
(c) supplying copies of the Order to the Bombay Tiles Merchants Association, Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
G. G. DREWE,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1024-II-C.—The Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to cancel the Order issued in Government Notification in the Home Department (A.R.P.) No. 1024-C. II, dated the 18th May, 1944.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
G. G. DREWE.
Secretary to Government.
(5364)

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